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From Chambers' Journal.

ONE BY ONE.

Though from the boughs to which they've long been clinging,
The summer leaves are dropping one by one,
Yet from their dust, new germs of beauty springing,
Shall smile again in summer's gentle sun.

Though one by one the pearly drops of morning,
From drooping flowers, on viewless pinions rise,
We'll see them yet the gorgeous clouds adorning
With glowing arches of celestial dyes.

Though one by one the stars are fading slowly
That all night long kept vigil in the sky,
The distant mountain peaks, like prophets holy,
Proclaim that morning's light and song are nigh

Though with slow step goes forth the sower weeping
And on earth's lap his precious treasure leaves,
Yet comes the harvest, with its joyous reaping,
When shall be gathered home the ripened sheaves.

Though one by one the friends we fondly cherish
Withdraw from ours, the cold and trembling hand,
And leave us sorrowful, they do not perish—
They yet shall greet us in a fairer land.

Yes, from all climes, where'er the faithful slumber
'Neath scorching suns, or Arctic snow and frost,
Stainless they'll rise, in myriads without number,
All, all, shall meet—there shall not one be lost.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

THE WHOLE AFFAIR IN A NUT SHELL.

The canal is to be built wholly by the United States. The language of the treaty clearly implies that it is not to be built by a private company organized for the purpose. The Government is to build it, and what ownership lies in the United States will be in the Government and not in any association of citizens. It is stipulated that the ownership shall lie in the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua jointly. No period is given to the ownership, the joint ownership being therefore perpetual. To make this point indisputable, the treaty provides that there shall be a perpetual alliance between the two countries, and that Nicaragua shall be under the protection of the United States. In a later article in the treaty the United States disclaims any purpose of aggrandizement at the expense of Nicaragua or her sister Republic of Central America through the concessions granted by the treaty.

A strip of land two and a half miles wide along the whole distance from ocean to ocean is ceded by Nicaragua to the ownership of the canal, and an additional strip half a mile wide for the proposed railroad, should it be built, wherever its line lies outside of the canal limits. This land does not become the property of the United States, but of the canal, which is the joint property of the United States and Nicaragua. The United States is to have exclusive control of the construction of the works, whether railroad or telegraph, and the Republic of Nicaragua undertakes to give the line full protection equally with its own property, holding it wholly exempt from taxation of any kind.

When completed and ready for operation the property is to be placed under the control of a Board of Managers composed of six members, three of whom are to be appointed by the President of the United States, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and three by the Republic of Nicaragua. The President of the Board is always to be one of the United States members, and in case of a tie, is given an additional vote. In this way the control of the canal and its accompanying works is practically placed in the hands of the United States membership of the Board. The receipts of the works are to be devoted first to keeping them up and providing for the management. The surplus is to be divided between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, the former taking two-thirds and the latter one-third. Whilst the Board of Managers are to have full control of the works, they are to be subject to the joint direction of the Presidents of the two Republics.

Perfect equality is given to the commerce of all the world in transit through the canal, with the exception that in the purely coastwise traffic the vessels owned wholly by the citizens of either of the two contracting parties may be favored in the regulations of tolls. To this no country can possibly take exception. All property passing through the canal, and not intended for importation in Nicaragua, is to be free from all description of duties or tax, except the canal tolls. The canal is to be commenced within two years after the ratification of the treaty, and be completed within ten years, although provision is made for the extension of the time of completion. A very important feature of the concession to the United States is the right to the full use of the whole of Lake Nicaragua, a lake ninety miles long and forty miles broad. The importance of this as a naval station in time of war cannot be overestimated, as from this secure harbor in the centre of the isthmus a powerful fleet—when we have one—can pass in a few hours into either the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean.

The United States binds itself to loan to the Republic of Nicaragua $4,000,000 for the completion of the internal improvements already begun by that Republic, the money to be repaid either out of the Nicaragua share of the canal receipts or by direct appropriation, as the case may require. The United States also binds itself to aid by its good offices, if desired, the union of the five Central American Republics under one representative Government. In the event of this being effected the treaty will cover the whole territory thus united. The importance of this as a political measure can readily be seen. If there were no other features in the treaty to excite the interest of European nations this will surely do it.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Quakerism in England has been startled by the announcement of the intended marriage of one of its members to a viscount. Miss Beatrice Pease, the young lady in question, is the daughter of a late minister in that body, and is a member of one of the wealthiest of the Quaker families.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

It appears that the direct action of the wind during long ages has some effect in the shaping of the land. In the plateaus of Central Asia, Gen. Prjevalski has found evidence that violent winds have moved the small stones about, gradually pulverizing the fragments by friction, and that the fine particles thus produced have been blown to the valleys, where they have formed a constantly thickening deposit. On the Puy de Dome, in France, extensive wind-deposits have been noticed, an ancient temple of Mercury on the top of that mountain having been covered up in sand for nearly twenty centuries.

Some remarkable illustrations of the power of plants to adapt themselves to diverse conditions have been furnished by the observations of Senhor Netto, of Rio Janerio. One plant—*Strychnos triplinervia*—was found growing in an open space as a bush about six feet high, while another specimen of the same species was seen in the shade of some woods only a few yards away as a vine sexty feet in length. Other plants were allowed to become vines of considerable length in the dense Brazilian forests, and at once began to change their appearance to that of shrubs on being given free exposure to the sunlight.

A new lantern microscope, for displaying upon a screen greatly magnified images of very minute objects, has been exhibited before the microscopical societies of London, and has given results said to be greatly in advance of any previous achievements. At one meeting a blowfly's tongue was shown from six to fourteen feet long, according to the powers used; and the section of a drone-fly's eye was magnified 2500 diameters, or more that six million times.

Attempts to determine the speed of thought have been made by Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, with two instruments, which he calls the noematchograph and the noematchometer. He has found that the brain must act for .069 of a second to produce a single idea, but this time will probably be shown to vary with different brains. For the eye to receive an impression requires .077 of a second, and the ear needs .149 of a second to appreciate a sound, the action of the eye being nearly twice as rapid as that of the ear.

A subterranean observatory is being established in a very deep coal mine near Nagasaki, Japan, the object being to determine what connection exists between earthquake phenomena and those meterological phenomena belonging to the earth's surface, such as storms, tides, etc. The projector is Prof. Milne, of the University of Tokio, the indefatigable student of earthquakes in the land in which they are most frequent.

While some naturalists have seen reasons for believing that light of some kind must exist several thousand fathoms below the surface of the sea, it is very improbable that sunlight can penetrate to so great a depth. At a depth of 550 feet in the Lake of Geneva, Messrs. Fol and Sarasin have just found that the strength of the light in the day is about equal to that which we perceive in a clear moonless night. At 400 feet below the surface the light is still quite strong.

An English surgeon, Dr. Leighton Kesteven, reports remarkable success with a new antiseptic method of treating wounds, consisting in keeping the sores cleansed by means of a jet of steam charged with a solution of the oil of the eucalyptus or blue gum tree.

According to Prof. Attfield, F.R.S., some tobacco leaves contain naturally ten per cent or more of sugar

LIVE AND LEARN.—Lectures on science or writers connected with agriculture should avoid scientific terms as much as possible, or otherwise explain them. A good story used to be told of P. T. Barnum, who, having attended an agricultural lecture, where the speaker was very lavish in his praises of muriate of soda as a fertilizer, went in the morning and ordered several tons to be sent to his farm, which in due time was delivered. His farmer opened one of the casks with the intention of applying it, and was not a little surprised with its familiar appearance, and, on tasting it, was satisfied that its appearance did not belie it, for it was common salt. He started for Mr. Barnum, and accosted him in the following manner: "Mr. Barnum, what did you say that stuff was that came yesterday?" "Muriate of soda." "Muriate of soda!" said the farmer. "It's nothing but salt." "Nonsense," said Mr. Barnum, "It is muriate of soda." "Mr. Barnum, come and see for yourself." He went, he saw, and tasted it, and declared it to be the greatest fraud ever perpetrated. He started for the city, and went directly to the dealer from whom it was bought, and asked what the stuff was they had sent him. Their reply was, "Muriate of soda, as ordered." "It is a mistake, for it is nothing but common salt." Then, for the first time, he learned that common salt and murinte of soda were one and the same thing.

"Dot vhas all right, but I like to say something, und doan' you forget him! To-night dot same growd comes aroundt here, and somepody vill begin to hurrah for der next bostmaster. You ought to be here! Der deg vhil be loose, and I shall haf two glubs handy, and you will see fifteen men in sooch a hurry to get out doors dot you pellef some earthquakes vhas shaking oop Detroit! Shust come aroundt und see how a disapointed office seeker vhill handle two glubs und a pull-dog!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

SHETLAND SUPETSTITIONS.

OLD MYTHS THAT LINGER IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES.

All fishing communities are superstitious, but the Shetlander has an additional trifle to be so in his Norse descent. Old myths still linger in out of the way localities influencing the motions and moulding the conduct of many a fisher family. Lays, such as the "Eddic Rune Song of Odin" and the Arthur Knight song, or "Nightmare Incantation," of which Dr John Leyden, in his "Complaint of Scotland," had only "heard two lines that were made the frequent themes of speculation by mythologists," are yet handed down by oral tradition from mother to son. As for the domestic superstitions of the Shetlanders, they are of precisely of the same type as those found in other isolated and uneducated communities. A belief in trows, elves, mermen, and mermaidens is universal. Wraiths and portent receive implicit credence. Many of the survivors of the great storm of the 20th of July, 1881, asserts they owed their safety to the warnings they had received. A woman washing her husband's clothes in a barn sees his trousers fill with water, and infers from that an intimation of his approaching death. The last executions for witchcraft in Shetland were in the beginning of the last century, when Barbara Tulloch and her daughter, Ellen King, were burned alive on the Gallowship of Scalloway. A famous "vizard" of former days, who shared the same fate, was known by the name of Luggie, and dwelt on a little hill called the nop of Kebister, a few miles north of Lerwick. "Like his countrymen in her modern days," says Dr. Cowie, "he drew his harvest from the sea; but, unlike them, his calling exposed him to none of the dangers of the deep." For whenever he wanted fish he dropped his line through a hole in the Knowe, and drew up his fish ready cooked at some subterranean fire. "This," says Brand, the worthy missionary of 1700, "was certainly done by the agency of evil spirits, with whom he was in contact and convenant, but the economy of the Kingdom of darkness is very wonderful and little known to us." Spey wives and dealers in charms and incantations still ply a roaring trade. There are many drunken old hags in Lerwich itself who earn their livelihood by imposing upon the credulity of ignorant sailors and silly servant girls.—*Good Words*

A ST. PETERSBURG HOME IN WINTER.—*Temple Bar*, in describing the homes of St. Petersburg in winter, says that after depositing the outer garments in an ante room a visitor is conducted through the reception rooms, which often seem interminable, eight or nine in number generally opening off one into another. The inlaid parquets of the room are often very beautiful—the floor polisher is an important institution in Russia; some rooms are richly carpeted, and do justice to the looms of Turkey and Prussia. The silk or damask curtains, wall hangings and coverings for the ottomans are superb. All is luxurious; vases of lapis lazuli, porphyry and malachite, pictures and objects of art in general are in profusion The Russians are very fond of promenading through their suites of apartments and ample space is left for the purpose. The winter being so long every conceivable means is used to shed around the charms of warmer climates; trellises, along which various creepers are trained, are introduced; pretty baskets of plants (tulips, hyacinths and camellias in full bloom, while winter is still raging outside,) the constant temperature indoor being favorable to their cultivation.

CATCHING COLD.—Dr. Austin Flint, of New York says: "The expression 'to catch cold' is a solecism. People frequently talk about catching cold as if it were a purely accidental matter, whether the cold caught him or he caught the cold. If a physician were to be asked what he considered of the greatest importance in treating the sick, he would undoubtedly reply 'to keep them from catching cold.' For this reason the rooms of the sick are poorly ventilated. The air becomes laden with impure gases, and the patient oppressed by them. Instead of there being a steady stream of pure air flowing into the room, it is kept shut up like a tomb. A reform is needed in this matter. Very few of the many diseases ascribed to 'catching cold' have anything whatever to do with colds. The old axiom, 'A fever patient never catches cold,' ought to become a recognized fact in other diseases. Plenty of pure air is a necessity in every sick room."

Funeral directors came to be called undertakers in an odd way. Formerly a poor set of haberdashers were known as "upholders" because they came in when every one else went out, caring for dead bodies of the poor whom haberdashers of the ordinary stripes did not deign to notice. At length there came to be a distinction even among upholders, and so, for the matter of a name, they called themselves undertakers. Finally the upholders also got aristocratic notions into their heads, and they adopted upholsters as their title, so that, "the upholder, rueful harbinger of death," who "waits with patience for the dying breath," of whom Grey wrote, is now entirely unknown, at least in name.

—John B. Gough has delivered over 8500 temperance lectures in forty-two ears, and travelled over 500,000 miles.

ZUNIS AND PERSIANS.

The correspondent of a London journal, traveling with the Afghan commission, tells of a village found in remote Persia, 100 miles from Teheran, so like in the general characteristics of its architecture to the pueblos of the Zunis in America as to suggest the possibility of some connection between the two peoples. It is the village of Lasgird, and its people ascribe great antiquity to it, declaring that Las, a son of Noah, drew on the ground the "gird" or circle which defined the plan of the village, which seems to be one immense structure, bearing some resemblance of form to the Roman Colosseum, though built almost entirely of mud and quite without architectural pretensions.

The rude walls are very thick at the base, and rise to a height of about thirty feet to a line of doors opening on galleries made by filling in the spaces between the projecting branches of trees. There is no means of getting upon these galleries from the outside. The ways for getting up are all inside, in some cases rough steps of mud, or in other cases inclined planes, half ladder and half road. The galleries are the modes of communication between the houses, and from their general level houses rise one above another, or straggled peculiarly away into odd corners, access to them being very difficult for the inexperienced, though the natives get about their frail buildings and shaky projections with all the agility and certainty of monkeys.

This structure was of original defense against the Turcomans, the dwellings being confined to the upper portions of the great circle. But as there is now no danger from an ancient enemy, the centre, which was filled up with strange moss structures, is falling into decay. There is but one entrance to the circle, and it is scarcely four feet in height, and is protected by a heavy stone door, working with a pivot and socket. The place is one of exceeding interest, and theologians may crack the nut that these people claim a direct decent from Noah. The Zunis, it will be remembered, hide away their villages, and construct their houses on a plan not unlike that prevailing in this Indian village in Persia. The question of resemblance is worth looking into.

FEWER AND FEWER MARRIED MEN.—The Social Philosopher of the New York *Sun* observers that in the ultra fashionable circles of our large cities the number of matrimonial engagements become fewer every year. This he attributes, in a measure, to the extravagance of the age, the comforts and indulgences of club life, and the unwillingness of men who have pleasures of all kinds, and appropriate to all seasons, spread out before them, to take upon themselves the cares and tedium of married life. And one can hardly blame them, in view of the well known fact that matrimony is by no means always a bed of roses. But in the meantime girls who are not heiresses are obliged to harden themselves against the attractions of young fellows in their own set and either not marry at all—which is by far the better part—or accept men who are not "in society," but who carry true and honest hearts beneath their unfashionable waistcoats.

SORRY IT HAPPENED.—A Baltimore girl is sorry it happened. She was in the habit, when coming in from a brisk walk, of rubbing her cheeks with glycerine to prevent chapping. If her cheeks chapped the chaps might keep away. She had a beautiful complexion, and her desire to preserve it is to be wholly commended. A clear complexion is a great deal for any girl, and it is exceedingly wrong for her to do anything to neglect it as it is to destroy it with injurious compounds. This young lady, however, mistook a bottle of muriatic acid, which was where it should not have been, for the glycerine, and used it. Her face was terribly burned, and ugly scars will always remain. When will people learn that poisonous fluids should not be kept in easily accessible places.

YANKEE INGENUITY ILLUSTRATED.—George C. Stone, manager of the Vermillion iron mines, talks very entertainingly of changes in the iron trade, as showing the growth of the United States. He says: "When I was a boy—and that was forty-five years ago—I became a clerk in a hardware store. There wasn't a knife, a pin, a lock, a door hinge, for sole of American make. Everything came from England—even pins. The pins were made of two pieces, one little bit of wire being wound around the head of the pin. If often slipped off and become an unmitigated nuisance. The solid-headed pin of to-day is an American institution, and it took a Yankee to make the machine that not only makes it, but at the same time sticks it into the paper in is sold on. The keys in those days for large door locks were huge crowbars six or eight inches long, and weighing a pound or more. You couldn't carry them in your pocket. All locks were of bolts and springs. The tumbler lock was unknown. These little keys we have nowadays—and they are an American device—show how much progress has been made in the use of iron. All the screws used to be imported, and the gimlet-pointed screw of to-day, which bores its own hole, was an American innovation. An Englishman would not have thought of it in fifty years. You would have had difficulty in finding English hardware in our stores to-day, and forty-five years ago you would have found it is difficult to find any article on the shelf of a hardware store that was made in the United States."

A MOUNTAIN MYSTERIOUSLY CONVULSED.

Concerning the most recent disturbance in the mountains (of North Carolina) Dr. J. S. T. Baird, who is evidently an intelligent and careful observer, and who was himself an auditor of what occured, says.

"Standing on an elevated point on my farm, with a full and unobstructed view of the entire Elk Mountain range, and happening at the very moment to have my eyes turned in the very direction of the point in question, it afforded me an excellent opportunity to observe the whole phenomenon. The morning was exceedingly bright and almost ominously calm. At a point about due north of my home, and seemingly just over the crest of the mountain, and at the hour above stated, there was what seemed to be a most terrific subterranean explosion followed by a very perceptible jarring and trembling of the earth for miles around, and a heavy rumbling sound as of the deep intonations of distant thunder, which came on with increasing volume for several seconds. The sound proceeded with rapid undulations in an eastwardly direction, following the course of the mountains, and seeming to traverse the deep bowels of the earth, until it reached a point on the horizon of our valley about 45 degrees east from where it started, when it suddenly leaped forth from the bosom of the mountain, and lifting itself above the horizon, pealed out upon the air like a mighty thunderbolt, and thus it ended as suddenly as it began. A. E. Hemphil, who was on the top of the mountain, in the immediate vicinity of where the first shock occurred, says that it seemed to be directly beneath him and the sensation was as though the whole mountain was tumbling from its foundations, with a fearful shaking and trembling of the earth. Steve Monday and James Edwards, who were on the mountain some two miles further east, describe the sound and the shaking and trembling of the mountain as most appalling and terrifying, even putting the leaves of the trees in rapid and lively motion. Other persons felt and heard the shock many miles away. The shock was repeated, with the same characteristics about sunset on the evening of the same day.

These are no ordinary disturbances, common to mountain ranges; but rather, so far as known, have been confined on this and previous occasions to that portion of the Blue Ridge which lies in the southwestern part of North Carolina, and perhaps in the extreme northeastern corner of Georgia. Very little has been made public in regard to the disturbance in Georgia, but there is not far from Tallulah Falls, in that State, a peak of the Blue Ridge, known as "Sinking Mountain," which name has probably been bestowed upon it by reason of phenomena occuring at that point similar to those so frequently observed a few miles to the northeast of the same range.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

HOW A LADY SHOULD RIDE.—When I see one of my pupils among a hundred other riders in Central Park, said a New York riding teacher, I instantly recognize her easy and natural position, and note the great difference that proper schooling has accomplished. I teach two methods of horseback riding, the German and English. The former method is a close seat and the latter a rising seat. Generally I begin them with the German seat, then if they are apt scholars in three or four days I start them on the English style. Those two methods have their advantages, which after being carefully weighed lean most favorably to the English. The centre of gravity in the saddle can be obtained in the close seat, but in long distance riding the rising seat is infinitely preferable, both to the horse and the comfort of the rider. Hence for graceful, easy riding the English method is best. You rise with the motion of the horse and ride from the stirrup, whereas the German is balanced by the weight of the knees, and you might say rides from the knees. The first thing I impress on a lady pupil is to acquire an easy, natural seat; to have no part of the body, not a single muscle anywhere rigid, and to have confidence. That is it, by Jove! The American woman has too much confidence; but it only makes the equestrian art easier to learn. Ah! but Central Park and Fifth avenue are filled with horseback riders every afternoon that I have taught. Murray Hill belles and Madison avenue beauties have dashed around the arena in my school on high spirited steeds until I verily believe they could ride a bucking Mexican burro and be graceful."

CHANGING THE OYSTER FLAVOR.—An oyster expert thus discourses: You can change the flavor of an oyster just as you can change a pot of soup. You know that in soups the stock or consomme is only made, and from that nearly all the other kinds are obtained by the addition of chicken or vegetables, or whatever is used. Take an oyster and change it from salt water to fresh, or partly fresh, and it makes a difference in its flavor. The northern oyster cultivators are studying this feature of the buisness with a consequent improvement in the flavor and quality of the oysters. When the oysterman brings oysters in from the deep water and throws them over into fresh water, it is what they call "giving them a drink."

—The Johnstown gas well went down 2,820 feet without striking gas and has been abandoned.

A GOOD STORY WITH A GOOD MORAL.

George M. Robinson says that when he was Secretary of the Navy, some hundreds of sailors of the better class asked to have some rank given them. They didn't care about an increase of pay, they said, but they wanted relative rank. Mr. Robinson replied that he could not grant their request, but they were importunate, and he finally led a delegation of them over to the White House and let them present their petition to President Grant in person. They told him what they wanted, and argued for a redress of their grievances, plainly but forcibly.

An old boatswain came to the front, and hitching up his trousers and turning over his incumbent quid, he said: "Mr. President, I can put this 'ere matter so's you can see it plain. Now here I be—a parent; in fact, a father. My son is a midshipman. He outranks me don't you observe? That ain't right, don't you see?"

"Indeed," said President Grant, "who appointed him a middy?"

"The Secretary here," the bo'sun said, and encouraged by the question, he went on: "It ain't right, don't you see, that I should be beneath 'im? Wy, ef I was to go on his ship the boy I brought up to obejence would boss his own father! Just think of that! An' he has better quarters 'n me, an' better grub, nice furn'ture, an' all that; sleeps in a nice soft bed 'n' all that. See?"

"Yes," the President said, "yes; the world is full of inequalities. I know of a case quite similar to yours."

"The old bo'sun chuckled quietly, and gave another hitch to his lower gear.

"I know of an old man," said General Grant, "who is Postmaster of a little town in Kentucky. He lives in a plain way, in a small house. He is a nice old man, but he isn't much in rank. His son outranks him more than your son does you. His son lives in Washington, in the biggest house there, and he is surrounded by the nicest of furniture, and eats and drinks anything he takes a notion to. He could remove his father from office in a minute if he wanted to. But he doesn't want to. And the old man—that's Jesse Grant, you know—doesn't seem to care about the inequality in rank. I suppose he is glad to see the boy get along in the world."

The old bo'sun looked down at the carpet and tried to bore a hole in it with his toe, and his comrades all laughed at him joyously, and slapping him on the back and filed out in great glee. It was the last ever heard of the petition or the petitioners. The old bo'sun flung his cud into a cuspidor as he left.

WHAT A CENT GROWS TO.—A cent seems of little value, but if it is only doubled a few times, it grows to a marvelous sum. A young lady caught her father in a very rash promise, by a knowledge of this fact on her part.

She modestly proposed that if her father would only give her one cent on one day, and double the amount on each successive day for just one month, she would pledge herself never to ask of him another cent of money as long as she lived. Pater familias, not stopping to to run over the figures in his head, and not supposing it would amount to a large sum, was glad to accept the offer at once, and thinking it was also a favorable opportunity to include a possible marriage dowry in the future. On the 25th day he became greatly alarmed, lest if he complied with his own acceptance he be obliged to be "declared a bankrupt on his own petition."

But on the 30th day the young girl only demanded the petty sum of $5,368,709 12! The astonished merchant was only too happy to cancel the claim by advancing a handsome cash payment for his folly in allowing himself to give a bond—for his word he considered as good as his bond—without noticing the consideration therein expressed, and by promising to return to the old custom of advancing smaller sums daily until otherwise ordered.

Our arithmetical reporter has been "figuring on it," and says that if the old gentleman had fulfilled his promise, his daughter would have had, upon receipt of the 30th payment, the snug little sum of $10,486,517.43.—*Good Cheer.*

GROWING TROPICAL FRUIT FOR YANKEE MARKETS.—Within the past three years a number of Americans have invested heavily in the fruit planting industry in Central America and West Indies. The firms of Richardson & Co. and Frank Bros., of New York have planted large tracts of land on the northern coast of Jamaica with bananas, while the latter firm has extensive plantations of the same fruit at Boca del Toro and other Isthmian localities.

One of the most important enterprises of this nature is being carried on by the Honduras Tropic Fruit Planting Company at Tela, Honduras. This syndicate has invested about $70,000, and already has some 300 acres of bananas under cultivation. The manager intends to plant at least 700 acres more this year; thus this plantation alone will shortly be able to export 15,000 bunches per month or a sufficiency to keep one fair-sized steamer constantly engaged in transporting the fruit.

Within the past three months three new companies have been formed to plant bananas on the banks of the Bluefields River, in the Mosquito Reservation, Nicaragua. Two of the companies have been formed in New Orleans. One of them has by this time got fairly to work. The other will begin active operations about the beginning of next February.—*Times-Democrat.*

A NOVEL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

NORWALK, Jan. 2.—On the night of Dec. 31, 1883, three young men sat around a tavern fire in Georgetown, a little village about ten miles from here. The three were grossly intoxicated, and were watching the old year out. As the clock struck 12 one of the young men said

"Boys, the new year is here. Now let's swear off and form a temperance society."

The others, in a spirit of fun agreed. The articles of association were then and there drawn up. They were similar to the rules of other temperance organizations, with one exception. The clause containing the pledge had the following penalty attached

"And any one of us who shall drink any intoxicating liquor, for any purpose whatsoever, between now and midnight of Dec. 31, 1884, shall be tarred and feathered."

This clause, becoming known, gained the club the name of "The Tar and Feather Temperance Society." Meetings of the society of three were frequently held. Gradually applications for membership began to pour in and before six months had passed the society numbered thirty members.

The year of abstinence expired on Wednesday night, and a grand ball was given by the society, to which a large number of the best people of the place were invited. The hall was filled. At midnight the President announced that the pledge had expired. By a unanimous vote it was renewed for another year, and some twenty new names were added to the roll. The peculiar penalty proves an attractive advertisement, and the matter is the talk of the neighborhood. Nearly every resident wears the society's badge. The badge is a blue ribbon, with a lump of tar filled with chicken feathers attached.

THEY HAD BETTER STAY AWAY.

"I like to know about some office under Gleveland?" he said as he beckoned a lawyer across the street from the door of his saloon.

"Well, what is it?"

"I like to know if I vhas to haf some office. My place vhas headquarters last fall for some Gleveland glubs, und all der boys tell me I vhas sure of something fat?"

"Then you are looking for something?"

"Vhell, I dunno. Vhen Gleveland vhas elected der poys began to drop in here. One of 'em he says 'Vhat a bostmaster you vill make for Detroit? By George! I vish I vhas you!' Vhell, dot tickles me, you know, und I treat the crowd to peer. Pooty soon another crowd comes in, und one of der poys calls oudt:

"'Let dis convention come to some order. We vhas now in der presence of der next boss of Der Gustom House. I calls for three cheers for Carl Dunder'"

"Vhen he says dot I feels good all oafer, und it seems right to set oop der peer."

"I see."

"Vhell, almost eafery night a gang comes aroundt to my place to shake me py der hand, und somebody says

"'Hip! hip! hurrah! Carl Dunder vhas solid mit der comming administration! He picks oudt der fattest office for himself, und he remempers his friends mit der lean ones!'

"Vhen somepody talks like dot I feels shmiely und soft, und I tap a new keg of lager. Now, I like to ask you if I vhas right. My poy Shake says I doan' get so much as a shmell of office, und my oldt woman says der poys make a fool of me."

"I guess they are right"

"Don't you pelief I vhas der Gustom House?"

"No, sir."

"Nor der Bostoffice?"

"No, sir."

"Don't I haf some place at $2,000 a year?"

"I doubt it."

"Wasn't I even invited down to Washington to see Gleveland go mit der White House?"

"Not unless you invite yourself."

"Vhell! vhell! So Shake und der old womans vhas right, and der poys vhas putting some soft soap on me! Say!

"Yes!"

The trees upon which nutmegs grow look like small pear trees, and are generally not over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily of the valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over the seed. The fruit is about the size of a peach. When ripe it breaks open, and shows little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia and tropical America. They bear fruit seventy or eighty years, and have ripe fruit upon them all the season. A tree in Jamaica has over 4000 nutmegs on it every year.

TURN-ABOUT HEELS.—When an uptown shoe dealer was asked to repair a pair of boots that needed new soles and new heels, he said:

"Will you have patent heels?

"What is the peculiarity?"

"They are reversible. Both ends of the heel are trimmed alike. The heel is secured with screws, which can be removed by any one with a screwdriver. By turning the heel end for end after it begins to wear on one side, the wear is thrown equally on both sides, and the heel is kept square. Eventually the wearer learns to stand up squarely on his heels. They will cost you 50 cents extra."—*N. Y. Sun.*

FAITH CURES IN WHEELING.—A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says: The excitement and comment caused in Catholic circles in this city by the recent wonderful cure, through prayer, of Miss Annie Owens, has brought to light several other cures alleged to have been brought about under somewhat different, but fully as wonderful circumstances. The story in brief is as follows: In August, 1870, a Catholic chapel at Knock, County Mayo, Ireland, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the ceremony the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared on the altar and blessed the worshipers. Several of those present had been ill or cripples, and these suddenly found that their infirmities had left them. From that time to this many pilgrims from all parts of Ireland, and even from England, had visited Knock, and wonderful stories are related of cures wrought by simply praying at the church altar. The pastor Father Cavanaugh, was visited by Bishop Kain of this city three years ago. The bishop delivered an address to the congregation. On January 1, 1880, Martin Thornton, a business man of this city, received from Father Cavanaugh a package of cement taken from the walls of the church. Desiring to test the truth of the stories, Thornton says he bound a quantity of cement on a tumor on his cheek and the excrescence disappeared in a few days. Hearing of his experience, a number of people obtained a portion of the miracle-working mortar, and he says the wife of a prominent city official and the son of a merchant have both been cured of serious ailments.

A WOMAN'S CLUB.—There is a project on foot to establish in New York a club of a proprietary character for the better paid young women of the offices and business houses about town. Such a scheme, I believe, has been tried in London, but it was not a striking success. Over here, it is hoped that the liberality which is supposed to exist in America will encourage the club. It is proposed to take in as members all young women who are in any sense employed in medicine, the arts, literature or business, and provide for them a suitable building, with library, drawing rooms and the like. It is believed that such an organization will be of substantial benefit and a source of great satisfaction to the young women so employed.

I have no doubt it would, if it could get the young women to join. But in the majority of instances working women have learned how to drop the shop when they go home at night more effectually than men, and they abhor anything that reminds them of it. Men go into business for the purpose of building up fortunes. They look forward to many years of activity and dream of an ultimate success of vast proportions. With the women it is different. There are a few, a very few—who believe they are called on by destiny for some particular work and they study with a fixed idea in view; but by far the greater number of them work under the grim hand of necessity. They are not proud of it. Women desire nothing so much as to forget the fact that they are working for a living after the day is over. A working women's club is apt to recall them to their work constantly, and hence the improbability of its becoming a success.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE HISTORY OF "SNIDE."—The word "snide," which has come into general use, like many slang words, means more than the nearest English word to its meaning.

There is the word "snod," from the provincial English, which means "sly, cunning," and is derived from the word "snood,' used in fishing tackle and in the way artful young misses tie up their hair so as to tie the young man's heart within.

The word "schnide," from Pennsylvania Dutch, means the cut as applied to a tailor, who is called "schnider" and probably cuts the cloth too short.

"Snide" is now applied to almost everything manufactured which is under quality.

A "snide" buggy is one loosely constructed and painted up to look well, but out of which the spokes will fly driving around the sharp turns.

A "snide" piano is one which has a well varnished case and brass fixings, but with a harp like that in Tara's halls, and it will soon be mute.

There is scarcely a line of business in New York which has not its "snide" devotees.

You see an advertisement for the sale of furniture in a private house, all described. You go there, and by carefully provided lights of gas or day you see what seems beautiful, but when you have bought it you are surprised to find the next day another advertisement and going there you will find another set of furniture like yours.—"*Gath*" *in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON'S METHODOYY.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, is again in hot water. He seems to have taken advantage of the advent season in his Church to declare that the "doctrine of Christ," in which his Church most devoutly believes, is but an old wife's fable which his own modern learning has evoluted out of existence. This has proved a little too much even for the good nature of his conservative brethren.

Some think, and speak still more strongly, and, it is said, there is not the slightest doubt that Brother Newton will have the chance to give an account of himself before an ecclesiastical court. They declare that the Church has now only its choice between two things—to reaffirm the old doctrine of the fathers, or to adopt Newton's panacea of "an organic re-organization of human society" as its gospel.

Assistant Bishop Potter has gone on a trip to the West Indies, and will be absent until the latter part of January, and in his absence it is impossible to do anything. As soon as he returns action will be taken to corner the alleged heretic, and this time it will be pushed by Dr. Dix and other eminent Episcopal clergymen.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 8, 1885

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

LIABILITIES FOR SELLING POISONOUS FOOD.

A decision of exceptional interest and importance to the whole community was Tuesday rendered by Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn.

It appears that a resident of that city bought from a grocer there some canned tomatoes bearing the label of Thurber, Whyland & Co., the wholesale grocers, of New York. One of the buyer's family, as alleged was made sick and her health permanently impaired by eating the tomatoes. It was further alleged that the sickness was due to poisonous matter used in soldering the can. Suit was brought against the Thurber firm to recover the injury, the damages being laid at $50,000.

The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that no fraudulent or deceitful intent on their part was alleged. Judge Brown overrules this demurrer and holds that the action may be maintained. His opinion on this point is of so much practical concern to so many people that we reproduce the substance of it here:—

The gravamen of this cause of action is negligence upon the part of the defendants in the preparation and sale of an article of food whereby the plaintiff was injured in health. The immediate negligent act was the putting upon a can of poisoned tomatoes a label indicating that they were of wholesome quality. To make the defendants liable is not necessary to show that they knew the tomatoes were poisonous; it would be sufficient to prove the facts from which it might be reasonably inferred that they ought to have known it. The complaint alleges that the defendants are engaged in the business of putting up and preparing for the market canned tomatoes. The allegation is that the defendants prepared the cans of tomatoes, labelled them as of a superior quality and sold them as wholesome and healthful fruit. It is the label that induced the purchaser to buy and the plaintiff to eat them, and the label was put on negligently and unlawfully. The allegation is sufficient to charge the defendants with a failure to perform their duty. I think the complaint contains one good cause of action—that is, for negligently labelling a can of poisoned fruit as a wholesome article of food, and, so labelled, selling it as such in the market. Any person suffering special injury or damage by reason of that negligent act has a right of action.

If this principle shall be sustained by the higher courts—to which the question is to be appealed—it will have a broad application and a wholesome effect. It will apply to all kinds of canned goods, confectionary and other articles in whose preparation are used poisonous substances dangerous to life or detrimental to health. It subjects to liability for damages any manufacturer or dealer who prepares such goods for market and represents them to be wholesome when they are harmful.

—There is reason to believe that the hard times have at last reached bottom and things are beginning to improve, slowly but surely, of which the first evidence is perceptible in the improved prices of dry goods, and the much stronger feeling in England in the shipping circles in reference to the American trade. There is also a sort of activity manifested in the railroad business of the United States, and the feeling in the anthracite coal trade is quite obviously in favor of a largely increased trade during the ensuing year.

—Mark Twain says that he used to be a neighbor of Bret Harte, in San Francisco, when Harte was editing a weekly journal and acting as secretary of the United States Mint, and Twain was a reporter on a daily. The popular hit of "The Heathen Chinee" nearly ruined Harte in his own estimation, for his ambition was to make fame in writing the kind of prose sketches which have since gained so much appreciation, and he feared the people would insist upon always regarding him as merely a writer of funny rhymes

—Winter wheat despatches in the Chicago *Tribune* from Illinois and Indiana show every prospect of a large yield. The crop has successfully passed the danger of the heavy Winter frosts of December and January, and the acreage gives hope of a crop equal to that of last year. Joined to the enormous visible supply of last year, few things can better prove the reckless speculation which has advanced wheat in the last two weeks twice as much in Chicago as it has risen in Liverpool, the real centre of demand. Fortunately no such artificial act can check our exports.

—The story is being published of Gen. Sheridan that, because he declared that only in one certain restaurant in America could roast chicken be obtained in perfection, some waggish friends had a bogus fowl constructed of veal and pork and served to him in the same establishment. He spoke in high praise of the counterfeit while eating.

—During 1844, 499 accidents happened in the mines of the middle district of the anthracite coal regions, comprising portion of Luzerne and Carbon counties. Of these ninety-seven were fatal, making forty-eight widows and 112 orphans. During 1883 there were 480 accidents, but only eighty-nine were fatal.

—In Kashmire, where there no vaccination, the mortality from small-pox is frightful. The history of twenty-five families was recently taken, in which it appears that out of 190 persons born, exactly 100 died of small-pox. All the others, except two children, had the disease.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

MANAGERS SEEKING MORE MONEY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The Board of Managers of the Exposition have been in session for several hours to-night, trying to devise means to meet their financial obligations. Some of the managers want General Burke to go at once to Washington to seek aid from Congress. He is trying to raise money in this city. About $200,000 of the original amount subscribed in this city has not been paid in, and there seems to be difficulty in getting it. The electric light men went on strike last night, and turned of the light in the Government Building, as they had not been paid. The men engaged in unloading freight cars went on strike to-day. It was said by one of the managers to-night that money would be raised at once to pay these small obligations. General Burke is said to have advanced the means to pay a good many of them out of his own pocket. The jealousies and feelings growing out of political matters are said to have prevented money from being raised in this city. The National Cotton Planters' Association, which was the first to project the Exposition, is holding aloof from the management, and has little to do with the Exposition at present. At a meeting of exhibitors to-day a resolution was introduced calling on Congress to appropriate at once $500,000 to complete buildings and do other necessary work. After a considerable discussion the resolution was laid on the table, as the management had not yet indicated a desire for such aid. Another resolution to announce that all exhibits would be in place on January 15 was laid on the table, for the reason that it depends on the management's securing money to complete its works. Some of the exhibitors have expended many many thousands of dollars in fitting up their exhibits, and the foreign nations come here at the invitation of the United States Government. Hence the feeling here is that the Goverment cannot honorably allow the Exposition to fail for the lack of means. The receipts will not equal expenses until everything is in order and the people come here in larger numbers.

—Democratic newspapers are not calling colored men "niggers" or "darkeys" or "coons" as much as they were. Oh, no. In their efforts to win them over to the Cleveland side they are speaking of them in terms of fraternal affection. A colored man in Washington lately indulged in some criticisms upon the Civil Rights bill in course of which he said "This attempt to make people receive me into their society by law is nonsense." Whereupon the Democratic *Utica Observer* refers to this as "one of the ablest colored men in the country," and farther compliments him by remarking that "it is a pity that more of Professor Greener's brethren are not imbued with the wise sentiments here expressed." Democracy may succeed in fooling the colored people by this late pretence of devotion. But the majority of those to whom the tardy taffy is tendered will not be deceived. The black man with a memory is perfectly well aware that the worst enemy his race ever encountered has been the Democratic party of the United States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—An unhappy state of affairs prevails in Lynn, Mass., owing to a strike among the women employed as "stitchers" in a large shoe factory. They "struck" for higher wages last July, and obtained them. Later they demanded the discharge of the forewoman, and as this demand was not complied with, part of the women left work. Their places were easily filled, and those who would not work are trying to make life miserable for the women who would. They have a man, a "Knight of Labor," managing their difficulties, and as he received pay for so doing, it does not seem likely that a peaceful conclusion of the trouble will be speedily reached. It is bad enough to see men prevent their fellows from working, but in the case of women it is infinitely worse. Indeed, it is almost impossible to understand how any honest woman could bring herself to interfere with her poor sisters who are trying to earn a decent living.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"PLATED" DIAMONDS.—The *Art Amateur* calls attention to a trick, which it says is not uncommon in the jewelry trade of selling for real diamond what actually consists of a thin layer of diamond neatly attached to a body of glass. Of course, if the manufacture of such jewelry is for the purpose of swindling persons who desire gems wholly genuine, it cannot be too severely denounced, but why the sale of "plated" gems should not be as legitmate when similarly conducted, as that of "plated" metal ware or veneered furniture is not clear.

HOW TO WASH AND CARE FOR FLANNELS.—Turn the garment, the soiled side out—wash in a prepared suds of soft tepid water—do not use hot or cold water—do not rub soap on them, nor scour on a washboard—this is identical with the process used in 'fulling" flannels in manufacture. Rinse in clean tepid water of the same temperature. Wring well, stretch smoothly as possible, and dry in an even temperature. Avoid all washing liquids or "preparations," or soap strong with alkali. Strong alkalies will destroy the fiber of any animal or vegetable matter, and this action is much accelerated by the aid of hot water. Never allow flannels to freeze on the line.

—Winter costume in the Adirondacks is comfortable and sometimes picturesque. Guides and wood-cutters wear heavy scarlet woolen stockings drawn up over the knees. A warm blue jersey and a scarlet woolen comforter tied around the waist help to make the wearer a cynosure of all eyes. Visitors of both sexes wear for driving buffalo overcoats, felt boots, with rubbers over them, and seal skin turbans, which can be pulled down over the ears.

MARRYING THREE MEMBERS OF A FAMILY

HONESDALE, Penn., Jan. 6.—James J Mooney, who has always been regarded as the heir presumptive to one of the most valuable farms in Central Susquehanna county, went to Perry county, Pa, about three years ago. He fell in love with Anna McGarry, whose father was a well to do farmer. He became engaged to her, but in the summer of 1872, at a pic-nic, he found fault with her for receiving the attentions of another young man. A quarrel resulted and the engagement was broken off. Mooney then began paying attentions to Betty McGarry, a sister. They became engaged, and the day was set for the wedding. Two days before that day, Betty took offence at something and said or done, and unceremoniously broke the engagement. All of Mooney's persuasions failed to bring about a reconciliation. Anna McGarry had not spoken to him since their estrangement, and he was surprised to receive a letter from her some days after the engagement with Betty was broken. It simply expressed to him her regrets that her sister had treated him so badly. In a few weeks, the old relations between himself and his old love were renewed, and they were married in the spring of 1883. Mrs. Mooney died within a year and then Mooney married Betty, his sister-in-law. The girl's father objected to the marriage and they were compelled to elope. The second wife died in about a year.

Last week Mooney visited his uncle in Susquehanna County. There was a young woman with him, whom he introduced as Mrs. Mooney. The strict ideas of the Susquehanna farmer would not permit him to give a gracious welcome to the third wife of his nephew taken within two years. Late in the evening the uncle learned that the third wife was the stepmother of her two dead predecessors, who was married to Mr. McGarry while Mooney and his second bride was spending their honeymoon in Susquehanna County. Mr. McGarry had bequeathed to her farm in Perry County. From all accounts, the uncle in Susquehanna County is so indignant over what he calls the scandelous conduct of his nephew that the general judgement is that the enterprising Benedict need no longer expect to become the owner of the fine property in the latter county. Mooney is not yet twenty-two years of age.

—A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* speaks with high approval of the merits of terra cotta for facing street fronts. When properly burned, it is absolutely impervious to smoke, and is unaffected by the fumes of any description, it is about half the weight of the lightest building stones, and its resistance, when burned in solid blocks in compression, is nearly one-third greater than that of Portland stone; it is not absorbent—a great desideratum when damp has to be considered; it is easily moulded into any shape, for strings, cornices, or window sills, architraves, and can be easily modelled for figure or other enrichment. It can be got in good warm yellow or red color, and, when glazed, can be produced in almost any tones of soft browns, greens, reds, or yellows; and its strength, durability, and imperviousness to all the destructive influences of town atmospheres recommend it as the building material most adopted for facing street frontages

A BRILLIANT BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR.—The Travelers Insurance Company, which not long ago issued the beautiful photographic group of American authors, has had copyrighted and has issued as its master-stroke for 1885 one even more remarkable and striking,—the leading Union commanders in the civil war. Like the "Authors," it is *not* an engraving. It comprises the best likenesses of the originals ever produced, several of them taken for this very picture, and that its execution is of the Notman Photographic Company is sufficient guaranty. In it is absolutely unique no such number of distinguished military officers have ever been photographed in a single picture, and the permanency of its value is attested by the fact that the fame of the commanders included rests not merely on patriotic zeal partisanship, but on the disinterested verdict of competent military officers, both native and foreign, ranking them beside the most distinguished captains of the Old World.

Besides these portraits, the picture includes a number of very fine central and marginal sketches: the Capitol at Washington, the White House, the Gettysburg monument (erected by Mr. James G. Batterson, President of *The Travelers*) Admiral Farragut in the rigging, the fight between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," a naval battle between gunboats, and shadowy scenes from battle, hospital, and Sanitary Commission.—*Hartford Daily Courant.*

—At a Christmas dinner, a short distance from Boston, where were seated around the table seventeen persons, each related to the others, whose ancestors arrived in this country between the years 1620 and 1630, and landed within twenty-five miles of the place where the family gathering occurred. Of the company assembled two were descendents of Governor Endicott, seven descendants of Roger Conant, eleven descendants of Madame Margaret Lake, sister of the wife of Governor John Winthrop the second; three descendants of Peregrine White, the first white child born in the colony; five descendants of John Alden, one descendant of Elder Brewster, and eleven descendants of Capt. John Gallop, who, Cooper in his "Naval History," says, fought the first American naval battle.

—Edmund Orton, of San Francisco, having identified the Australian lunatic as his brother Arthur, announces his belief that the Tichborne claimant is the true Sir Roger.

—Statistics published in Baltimore show a vast growth of business in the South during 1884.

GREAT RAILROAD PROJECT.—Whether sensational or well founded, a story is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that there is a movement on foot for the construction of a continuous line of railway from London to Bombay, a distance of some five thousand miles. According to the details of the scheme, the line would cross into Africa at Gibraltar, and from Tangiers connect with lines already in operation in Algeria, across Morocco via Tunis and Tripoli to Cairo, thence by way of the Isthmus of Suez down the River Euphrates and along the Persian Gulf shore to connect with the Indian system of railways which runs to Bombay. The project has been devised by a joint commission of English and French engineers, and it will be a continuous land line from London, excepting the crossing of the Straits of Dover and Gibraltar. When it is completed America will be compelled to get Gould and Vanderbilt to combine long enough to build the proposed railway line to South America via the Isthmus of Panama. The New World has always set the pattern for the old in all matters of railroad building and equipment, and the "effete monarchies" must not be permitted to eclipse us now.

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.—That gas for heating purposes will eventually drive all other combustibles out of the field in Pittsburg is inevitable. Already the consumption of gas, instead of coal, is enormous. It is estimated that from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas is burned each day in Pittsburg, as fuel. Already ten iron and steel mills in the city, and six in other parts of Western Pennsylvania, are using it in their puddling furnaces and under their boilers. Within three months a dozen more mills will have it in operation, and every other manufacturing firm is eagerly awaiting the completion of the various pipe lines. Six glass factories in the city, and seven in near towns are using it. Every brewery in the city uses it instead of coal. There has not yet been enough gas to spare for domestic purposes, and only a few dwellings, comparatively speaking, have been able to get it for their stoves and grates. Two of the largest hotels use it entirely in their kitchens. Safety inventions have been made and much of its dangerous possibilities averted. As a result householders are anxiously awaiting more gas.—*Phila. Mess.*

—A remarkable grotto has been discovered at Dorgali, in Sardina. It comprises a vast hall of such magnificence that it exorts an exclamation of wonder. Sixteen columns with vari-colored capitals rise from the marble floor and sustain a pure white roof, from which depend the figures of birds, guns, serpents, baskets of fruit, and a thousand other tricks of Nature. But the most striking object is an altar ornamented with enormous baskets of colored flowers, and on which are large candelabra and a shrine so exactly imitated that you are tempted to try to open it in order to see the chalice within. From the roof above hang festoons of flowers, which reach down almost to the altar, as if attempting to conceal it. The most wonderful thing in the hall was, however, the petrified skeleton of a majestic stag, which was partly destroyed by visitors, and the spine of which has been sent entire to a professsor of natural history in Cagliari. The grotto contains six other large chambers, decorated with arabesque in stalactite, and full of pillars, human figures, opaque mirrors and other wonderful imitations of objects of art and Nature.

—Vahed and Thostatine Basch arrived at Castle Garden on Monday from Calcutta. They are very small men and almost as black as Mississippi negroes. Their clothing is of dark-blue rough cloth. Their trousers only extend about six inches below the knee. Below them is a white hem about three inches in width. Their shoes are low and their feet are very small. They wear red turbans on hair that is long and resembles that of the American Indian in texture. They are on the way to New Orleans to "weave ladies' clothing." Vahed had no idea of snow. When he touched it he jerked away his hand with the exclamation, "Ugh!"

—Annual examinations at Yale have been abolished, the boys evidently concluded they were going to have what is known among the sons of men as a soft thing. But alas for human hopes, they found the term examination at Christmas much more difficult than usual, and the slaughter was dreadful. Fifteen men came to utter grief, six juniors, three sophomores, and six freshmen. Among the dropped juniors were the centre fielder and left fielder of the last university nine, and one of the freshmen to bite the dust was a rusher on the football team. There is woe among the elms and Harvard and Princton are avenged.—*Buffalo Courier.*

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds were entered for record since our last report:

Enos Erney to David Weiss, 1a 60p, in Milford, April 10 1871	$ 137 50
Christian Fretz to David Weiss, 6a. 36p., in Milford, August 5, 1872	450 00
Joseph Deitz to David Weiss, 12a 22p., in Milford, April 5 1880	1,450 00
Daniel Weiss to David Weiss, 6a. 47p, in Milford, April 24, 1869	503 50
Administratrix of Daniel S Weiss to David Weiss, tracts in Milford, April 11, 1883	2,588 00
Alfred H Leedom, administrator etc, to L. W. Dannehower, lot in Southampton, Dec. 11. 1884.	405 00
Benton S. Algard to Henry M Strouse, 18a. 53p, in Hilltown, April 18, 1883	2,100 00
George Messer to John S. Kiser, et al., lot in Nockamixon, September 27, 1880	80 00
Sylvia Parish to Edwin C Headley, lot in Morrisville, August 28, 1884	150 00
Naomi B, Greque et al., to Alice V. Yost, 10a, 100p, in Falls, September 30, 1882	730 75
Joseph Dunn to Mary Ann Shive, 110a., in Springfield, April 3, 1883	3,800 00
Edmund Goddard to Ogdon B Goddard, lot in Nockamixon, December 27, 1884	1,100 00
Edmund Goddard to Alonzo D Goddard, lot in Nockamixon, December 27, 1884	575 00
Jos B Taylor to Charles M Taylor, lot in Quakertown, December 26, 1884	300 00
Joseph Thomas to Byron Thomas, lot in Quakertown, October 8, 1884	3,000 00
George Glenn to Selina B. Ardley, lot in Bristol borough, December 30, 1884	680 00
Executors of Elisha Heath to Elijah Vanhorn, 1a. 136p., in Plumstead, February 28, 1884	300 00
Elwood S. Pomeroy to Edwin S Armstrong, 55a in Milford, November 28, 1884	2,200,00
Samuel J. Banting to Sarah B. Knowles, lots in Newtown borough, December 13, 1884	600 00
Edmund G. Harrison to Jeannette K Harrison, lot in Hulmeville, December 24, 1884	200 00
Edmund G Harrison to Francis L Conrardt, lot in Hulmeville, November 21, 1884	800 00
Edmund G. Harrison to John G Laros, lot in Hulmeville, December 24, 1884	125 00
Wm. Morris et al to Charles A. Ashton, tract in Falls, December 24, 1884	confirmation
Wm. A. Fries to Hannah Drury, lot in Richland, December 8, 1884	986 00

NEWS ITEMS.

South Carolina has no laws for divorce.

China has just taken up with postal cards.

Real estate in New York has an upward movement

It cost $60 to send $15 worth of glass globes by express to Portland, Oregon, from the east

A Pocahontas county (Iowa) woman 22 years old is the mother of seven children, all alive and hearty.

A man has has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment at Rochester, N. Y, for stealing an umbrella.

—The Mormons have increased in this country petween 500 and 600 per cent. since 1850.

—"The Hopping Disciples of the Devil" is the name of a dancing club in Texas.

—General Grant has declined in advance the proffered fund for his relief from the Vanderbilt debt.

—Of the 32,000 Indians in the Territory of Dakota 30,000 speak the English language.

—Alfred H. Oliver, receiving cashier of the Eastern Railroad at Boston, is a defaulter to the amount of $12,200

—It is expected that the Nicaragua treaty will be reported to the Senate to-day from the Foreign Relations Committee.

A grand banquet was given to Christine Nilsson at Minneapolis last summer, and now the projectors have been sued for the bill.

—Jersey city has a debt of over eighteen million dollars, and there is nearly seven million dollars in taxes unpaid.

Domestic economy is now a matter of practical interest with New York ladies, and the cooking schools were never so well attended.

—A mob from Gettysburg, Dak, have taken the records from Forest City, and the citizens of the latter are preparing for a fight.

Disturbances caused by wall paper poisoning take the form of bilious fever, or in the most severe types of nervous prostration.

—The old Liberty Bell is a bonanza for the Philadelphia City Council. A number of the municipal statesmen will travel on it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Secretary McCulloch attributes the in the increase of the public debt in December to the falling off of the revenues consequent on the general depression.

Smokers are warned by a celebrated optician from reading and smoking at the same time. The blue of the smoke imposes unequal work upon the two eyes.

—Things were made rather lively in the San Francisco Post Office a week or so ago by the escape of a number of bees from a package which was received in the mail.

—A huge lemon was recently picked at Panasoffkee, Fla. It measured 24 inches in circumference one way, 22 inches the other, and weighed 4 pounds and 13 ounces.

—Last year Massachusetts enjoyed almost a total immunity from small-pox, put nine cases, with one death, having been known to occur, which is less than for any year since 1844.

New York fashionables are reputed to have sent forth the edict that flowers are to be banished henceforth from society gatherings, operas and theatres, as well as funerals.

—An aged Michigan man and wife had their first exchange of blows at a family celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and they have since lived separately.

—An eccentric Grand Rapids woman has a habit of paying her street-car fares with $5 gold pieces, taking no change; and it is said that she has no reason to complain of impoliteness by conductors.

The plea of a Nashville negro, convicted of butting an enemy almost fatally, was that in infancy he had been fed on milk from a notoriously belligerent goat. The Judge said he could not regard that fact as an extenuation.

After several weeks of painstaking effort a Mr. Fleming has found for the Rochester *Post-Express* six good English words ending in "cion." They are Scion, coercion, suspicion, internecion, epinicion, ostracion.

A half ounce of ground quassia steeped in a pint of vinegar, a small teaspoonful of the decoction to be drunk in a little water every time the thirst comes on, is said to be a sure and speedy cure of an inordinate appetite for intoxicating drinks.

—The bodies of fourteen men, frozen to death in the recent "blizzard," have been found along the new railroad grade between Valentine and Gordon City, Neb. It is supposed they were settlers on their way to "claims" which they had located near the line of the new road.

—Patti told the Boston *Herald*, that she had worn diamonds worth $500,000 the last time she sang in "La Traviata" in that city, but that she supposed the audience thought her dress was fronted with glass beads instead of gems. She had left most of the collection in a safe deposit vault during her tour.

THE GAZETTE'S CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE, together with any one of the following named publications, at the clubbing price annexed:

	Club Price.
Century,	$4.50.
St. Nicholas,	3.50.
Godey's Ladies' Book,	2.50.
Harper's Monthly,	4.00.
Harper's Young People,	2.60.
Harper's Weekly,	4.20.
Harper's Bazar,	4.20.
Rural New Yorker,	2.75.
New York Weekly Tribune,	2.00.
Philadelphia Weekly Times,	1.85.

The above figures are net and cash must in all cases accompany the order.

Address, JESSE O. THOMAS,
Gazette Office,
Bristol, Pa.

—A wedding coat made by Andrew Johnson will be shown in the Tennessee exhibit at the New Orleans Exhibition. The coat was made in Johnson's little tailor shop in Greenville, Tenn, in 1838 or 1839, for Mr. H T. Price of that town. The garment is made of the best navy blue cloth, cut in the old fashioned "claw hammer" style. The collar lapels are very broad, and there are five large buttonholes on each side. When the coat was made there were twelve large brass buttons, five on each side and two behind, besides the small ones on the cuffs of the sleeves. All the buttons are now missing except two on the right breast. With the exception of the loss of the buttons, the coat is in a good state of preservation. None of the seams ever ripped, and there is not a hole worn in the cloth.

—A bounty of $5 for each fox scalp having been paid in North Stonington, Conn., it now comes to light that several shrewd people in the township have been raising foxes to get the reward. It has also been discovered that a large number of scalps were recently imported from neighboring townships.

☞ EASY TO SEE THROUGH.—How can a watch—no matter how costly—be expected to go when the mainspring will not operate? How can any one be well when his stomach, liver or kidneys are out of order? Of course, you say, "He cannot." Yet thousands of people drag along miserably in that condition, not sick abed, but not able to work with comfort and energy. How foolish, when a bottle or two of Parker's Tonic would set them all right. Try it, and get back your health and spirits.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st, N. Y

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and Typo-Writing. *HERE* Situations Furnished. Address Valentine Bros, Janesville Wis.

ANNUAL MEETING
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held in the office of the Company at Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa on Tuesday, January 20, 1885, at 3 30 P. M. CHARLES F SCHIDE Secretary

FREE A book of 100 pages on LOVE & Courtship sent free by the Union Publishing Co, Newark N J. Send 6c for Postage

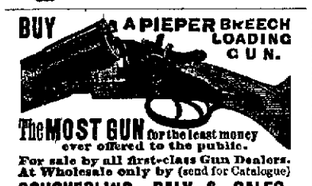
MAHLON H. STOUT,
Attorney at Law,
Special attention given to Surveying and Conveyancing and the Negotiating of Loans
OFFICE WITH WALTER R JOHNSON,
HULMEVILLE PA

A. B. FARQUHAR, Manufacturer, York, Pa.
SEND FOR Illustrated Catalogue.
FARQUHAR'S IMPROVED SHILOH PATENT Continuous Hay and Straw PRESSES.

Steam Engines and Saw Mills a Specialty.

ONLY $20.
This Style Philadelphia SINGER, with full Set of Attachments, sent on two weeks' trial. We do not ask you to pay one cent until you use the machine in your own house for two weeks. Other companies charge $60 for this style. Warranted for 5 years. Circular and testimonials free.
C. A. WOOD & CO.,
17 North 10th St., Philada., Pa.

BUY A PIEPER BREECH LOADING GUN.



The MOST GUN for the least money ever offered to the public.
For sale by all first-class Gun Dealers. At Wholesale only by (send for Catalogue)
SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES,
84 & 86 Chambers St., New York.

PRICE LIST
OF
Shirts and Underclothing.
MANUFACTURED AT NO 10 WOOD ST,
WHITE SHIRTS made to order, with Linen Bosoms, three-ply, from 75 cents up to $2 50 a piece
FLANNEL SHIRTS, from $1 75 to $3 00 a piece
RED FLANNEL UNDERCLOTHING, warranted medicated, $3 00 to $5 50 a suit
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
J. M. MacCORKLE,
No. 10 Wood Street.
Bristol, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

On and after November 16, 1883

MAIN LINE.

Trains leave Broad Street Station.

*Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday

"New York and Chicago Limited," of Pullman Palace Cars	*11 25 a m
Fast Line, Pittsburg and the West	*11 10 a m
Western Express	*9 10 p m
Pacific Express West	*11 20 p m
Harrisburg Express	*4 30 a m
Niagara Express	‡7 40 a m
Watkins Express	‡11 10 a m
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express daily except Saturday, on Saturday runs to Renova	11 20 p m
Kane Express	‡7 40 a m
Renova Express	‡11 10 a m
Martinsburg Express	‡4 30, 7 40 and 11 10 a m
Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express	‡4 30 4 30 and 11 10 a. m. daily, 11 20 p. m. (For Chambersburg only, 5 40 p m

Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week day at 7 40 a m and New Orleans Express, via Luray and Chattanooga, daily at 11 20 p m

Harrisburg and York Express	‡5 40 a m
Mail Train	*7,00 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation	‡2 14 p m
York and Hanover Express	‡7 40 a m
York, Hanover and Frederick Express	‡11 10 a m
Columbia and York Accommodation	‡4 40 p m
Parkesburg Train	‡11 45 a. m and ‡5 45 p m

Downingtown Accommodation, 6 10 and 7 15 a m and 9 45 p m On Sunday at 7 45 a m, 3 45 and 8 15 p m

West Chester Express, 7 40 a m, 4 40 and 5 40 p. m Accommodation, 6 10 and 11 45 a m, 2 14, 4 15, 5.15, 5.45, 6 45, 7.45, and 11 45 p. m On Sunday, 7 45 and 11.45 a m, 1 10, 5 15 and 10 15 p m

Phoenixville, via Frazer, Express, 7 40 a m, 2 14 and 5.40 p m, every week day

Trains Arrive From Pittsburg, 3 05 and 7.50 a. m, 5 15 and 7 25 p m daily, 4 25 a m, except Monday. From Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport, 7 50 a m' Daily, except Monday. From Lock Haven, 4 15 p m, daily, except Sunday. From Watkins, Elmira and Williamsport, 7.25 p. m, daily, except Sunday.

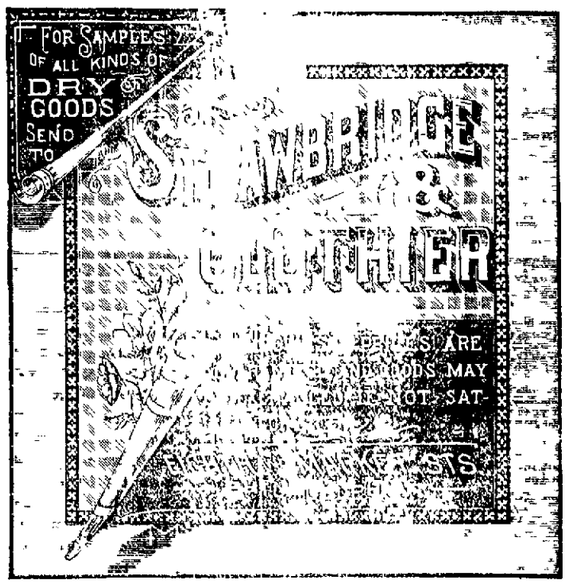
Sleeping car tickets can be had at Broad and Chestnut Streets, 838 Chestnut Street, and Broad Street Station.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the stations and at the following

TICKET OFFICES: No 838 Chestnut Street, S E. cor Broad and Chestnut, No 116 Market Street, No. 4 Chelton Ave., Germantown, No. 224 Federal St, Camden.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Upper Lehigh and Other First-Class COAL,

EGG, STOVE, SMALL STOVE, $5.50.
CHESTNUT, $5.25.
BLACKSMITH'S COAL, First-Class,
$5.00 PER TON, AT THE YARD.
HARD AND SOFT WOOD, dry and nicely split.

AMBER SOAP, The Best in the Market for Family Use.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

"THE TIME."

"NOW FOR BARGAINS."

After New Year's Our Dry Goods department are anxious to get our Stocks of Winter Goods sold down as low as possible before we take our annual Inventory. In order to do this lower prices are often made than goods are really worth—while this, of course, is a loss in some way—it is a gain in another. Put the buyer in new make a dollar goes far as well is hard to it will be possible for it to go very soon in our Stores and still keep a fine assortment. Those in need of goods for personal or household furnishing wear and who wish to economize in their purchases, can now do so by calling on

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

About Four Hundred Pairs of the most desirable patterns and shades will be sold at a STILL GREATER REDUCTION to close out this month. These goods are our own make, warranted all silk and are the greatest bargains ever offered

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city, first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade

JOHN BROMLEY & SON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
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BUSINESS EDUCATION.

THE SUPERIORITY OF
Stewart & Hammond's Business College
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Over 300 Students enrolled the first 12 months of its existence.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, original practical and systematic
BUSINESS PRACTICE the distinguishing feature of the course
EVERY DEPARTMENT under the supervision of the Principals
OUR MOTTO, Good Work or No Pay. Thorough progress guaranteed
TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, 1884

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STEWART & HAMMOND,
Box 527, Trenton, N. J

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Parlor Suits! Chamber Suits!

Having a Large Stock, we have Reduced Prices to make them go off fast. Reliable goods for very little cash

IVINS & BRO.,
52 & 54 N. Second St, below Arch.
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Head-Quarters for RUBBER GOODS.

Ladies, Misses and Gents Gossamer Waterproofs, Boots, Shoes, Toys and Rubber Sundries

JONES & GETZ, 827 Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. F. STONE & CO.,
NO. 67 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBING,
Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps

HOGUET'S
Pioneer Drug Store!
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844.)
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County
Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.

Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines Paints Oils Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole, bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.
N B—No counterfeit goods kept for sale
L. A. HOGUET,
Druggist and Chemist

J. K. WILDMAN.
No. 26 South Third Street
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache Distinct, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists or by mail.
E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED:
To sell first-class Fruit and Ornamental Trees Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Grape Vines, etc. Permanent employment on the most favorable terms. Address, giving age and references to business men.
J. M. EDWARDS, Nurserymen,
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TRUSSES.

OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND OF ALL SIZES.

Prices as a rule much lower than city parties who make a specialty of Trusses.

DR. H. PURSELL,
S. W. CORNER MILL AND CEDAR STS.,
BRISTOL, PA.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on
CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORMANCE STS.,
where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Special attention given to Shoeing. Satisfaction given
FRANK S MOSS, Bristol

S. B. ARDREY & SONS,
Machinists, Model and Pattern Makers
POND STREET, ABOVE WALNUT, BRISTOL,
MACHINE AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHS
Farmers having machinery to repair will find it to their advantage to patronize us.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 8, 1885

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

PUBLISHER'S BULLETIN

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office Pr ce, three cents

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper se d it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and old friends

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK.—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 30 P M Closes 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—Arrives 7 00 and 8:45 A. M., and 4 00, 5 00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 8:45 and 10.15 A M., 2 30 and 6 00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A M Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EDDIE—Arrives 11 00 A M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M Closes 8 00 A. M

TRENTON.—Arrives 10 00 A M and 4 00 and 7 30 P M Closes 8 00 A M, and 4 00 and 6 40 P. M

WESTERN.—Arrives 10.00 A. M

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6.30.

Post Office closes at 8 P. M Saturdays night at 8 P. M. W B BAKER, P. M

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

ROAD STREET STATION.—2 42, 5 35, 6 36, 6 43, 7.23, 7 50 8 10, 8.22, 9 46, 10 58 A. M., 12 15, 1 38, 3 05, 3 21, 4.11, 5.43, 6.39, 7 06, 7 16, 9.38, 11 20 P. M. Sundays—8 10, 9 09 A M, 12 25 5 24, 6.08, 7 15, 9 28 P. M.

From Philadelphia

ROAD STREET STATION.—12 01 6 06, 6 50, 7 31, 8.32, 10 01, 11 15 A M, 12 01, 2 00, 3 26, 4 30, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 35, 7 15, 10 46, 11 15 P M Sundays—12 01, 6.30, 7 40, 8.30, 8 15 A M, 3 06 and 6 00 P M

For Trenton

1 41, 1 05, 7 28, 8 30, 9 16, 11 00, 11 56 A M, 12 54, 3 01, 4 14, 5 24, 5 36, 6 29, 6 42, 7 09, 7 51, 10 05, 11.14 P. M. Sundays—9 16, 9 48 A M, 5 00, 7.09 P M

From Trenton

2.22, 6 30, 7 0, 7 56, 8.00, 9 25, 10 41, 11.55 A M, 1 20, 2 0, 3.00, 3.50, 5.25, 6.20, 6 52, 7 16, 9 38, P M Sundays—2 22 A M, 12 01, 5.00, 5 51, 9 05 11 00 P M

or New York.

1 05, 7 28, 9 1 11 56 A M, 5 36, 6 42, 7 09, 10 00 P.M. Sundays.—1 05, 9 16 A. M, 7 09, P. M

From New York.

6 00, 8 30, 11 10 A M, 1 00, 4.40, 5 00, 7 00, 12 00 night Sundays—10 00 A. M., 4 00 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 109, K of P. Washington Hall. Friday evenings

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall. Wednesday evenings

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr O U. A. M. Mohican Hall Thursday evenings

Mohican Tribe, Imp O R. M Mohican Hall. Monday evenings

Holiday Beatty Post 71, G. A. R Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol Castle, 103, A. O K. M C Mohican Hall. Friday evenings

Bristol Lodge, 25, A Y M Masonic Hall Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance. Calheen Hall Tuesday evenings.

Martha Washington Chamber, No 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall. Thursday evenings

Holiday Beatty League, No. 20, Jr. L. L. Mohican Hall Every other Wednesday evening.

— A new meat market has been started on Washington street, between Pond and Wood.

—This evening there will be a Sunday school reception at the Wood street A. M E. Church.

—The National Weather Bureau promises fair and warmer weather in this vicinity to-morrow.

—The Bristol Improvement Company declares to-day its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

—The original Nashville students, the celebrated plantation singers, will give a selection of their plantation and jubilee melodies at the Baptist church on Thursday evening next.

—J T. Duncan has rented the room occupied by Roberts D. Jones, on the corner of Radcliffe and Mill streets, and will remove his store from Bostwick's building to that place.

—The house belonging to the estate of Mary A. Ivins, situated on the corner of Mulberry and Minor streets, was sold at public sale last Saturday to Mrs. William E. Jones for $1,650.

—The treasurer of the Bristol library has received the sum of $526.28, this amount being the net proceeds of the young ladies fair held on December 17 and 18 for the benefit of the library

—Martha Washington Chamber, Knights of Friendship, give their first annual ball at Cabeen's hall on Friday evening, February 6th. Professor Seddon's orchestra will furnish the music.

—For the first time since its organization, the Presbyterian church of Bristol is absolutely free from debt. The indebtedness of $1,000 covered by a mortgage on the parsonage was paid a few days ago.

—J. G. Krichbaum, formerly Superintendent of the Bristol Public Schools, is now the publisher of the Everett, Bedford county, *Press*. The paper is well conducted, and will thrive, we have no doubt, under Mr. Krichbaum's control.

—The members of the Wood street A. M. E. church will hold a Grand Satin Reception and Promenade at Cabeen's hall on Thursday the 29th instant. A handsome silver pitcher and a pair of silver goblets will be presented to the most successful competitor in satin.

—The Bristol factories are now running on full time. While there has been but very little improvement in trade, the disposition of our mill owners is to give employment to their workmen as long as they can do so without working any injury to their own interests

—On Sunday, January 11th, Quarterly Meeting services will be conducted at the Wood street A. M. E. Church. The Rev. Wm. M. Ridgway, of the M. E. Church, will conduct the services at 3 P. M., and Rev. Mr. Miller in the evening. Subject—"The Closed Door." All are invited.

—St James chapel choir held its regular Epiphany festival on Tuesday evening, January 6th, in the chapel. A Twelfth Night Pie containing a Ring of the Feast, and a gift for each member of the choir is one of the features of this entertainment. Games, and plenty of ice cream and cake also tend to make this festival a popular one among its members.

—Early on Wednesday morning burglars entered the jewelry store of George Oliver, on Mill street, and succeeded in getting about $200 worth of rings, chains, &c. The entrance was effected by prying a shutter off its hinges in the back part of the house, then going through the rear rooms until the store was reached. A side door was first tried, and a hole large enough to admit a hand and arm was bored near the lock, but as the door was bolted in several places, the thieves abandoned that plan. As the family did not retire until about 2 o'clock in the morning, the entrance was effected after that time.

SOME THOUGHTS.

"Language was given to man whereby to conceal his thoughts." So spoke the philosopher of old, and if we cannot bring our minds to accept the truth of this proposition, we must at least admit that it has a semblance of truth, for we very often meet with expressions that seem designed for no other purpose, than that of concealing thought.

But language can be used to express thought, and it is the purpose of this communication to so use it as to express, very emphatically, some thoughts that the writer deems would be for the advantage of every citizen of the borough of Bristol to have squarely before each and every borough councilman.

It is premised, that it is the desire of the average citizen to have the borough keep pace with the progressive tendency of the times. If this premise is wrong, this communication may as well stop right here, or better yet, not be written at all. But it is assumed that the premise is right, and that the average citizen *does* want the borough to occupy a position, if not in the very front rank of progressive boroughs, at least well up towards the front rank, and that to ensure such a desirable consummation, he places in situations of authority and responsibility, those of his fellow citizens whom he thinks best fitted to bring about such a condition. Now, to those citizens known as the Borough Council, is hereby respectfully referred the following subject, as one on which a deliverance from them is anxiously awaited, viz: "The front gate, as an indicator of municipal progress" Now borough councilmen, what do you say?

What are your ideas as to front gates in general, and those of Bristol is particular?

How do you think front gates ought to be arranged, with respect to opening and closing?

What is your opinion as to a front gate that opens inward, away from the sidewalk, and allows the innocent pedestrian free and unmolested use thereof?

What is your opinion of a front gate that opens outward, upon the sidewalk, and is continually left open, a standing menace to life and limb?

What is your opinion as to the liability of the borough, in case of an accident from such a cause?

What is your opinion as to your individual moral liability to your constituants, for neglecting to throw proper safeguards around them, as they "nightly take their walks abroad?"

What is your opinion as to the limit of progress that can be reached by a community? and does there ever come a time in the history of any municipality, when it can be truly said that it is finished, and ready to have a fence built around it?

And finally, what are your ideas as to the duties of a borough councilman?

If we live in the year of Grace 1885, if we live in the light of the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century, you ought to be able to satisfy the citizens of this borough whether you are aware of that momentous fact or not, or whether any of that light has reached into your inner consciousness. Or if it is your idea that we are living in the past century, and that some time next week the stage will pass through this place, on its regular monthly trip between Philadelphia and New York, it is high time the community were advised of the fact. So please let us hear from you, for the time draws nigh when we want to know.

SMITHER.

—A temperance meeting held in the Friends' meeting, on Sunday afternoon, was fairly attended. The meeting was opened by Mr. Samuel Swain, who spoke of his confidence in the sure progress and triumph of the cause, because it was founded on the truth and human welfare. A leaflet entitled "An Appeal to Friends," was read by Miss Lizzie Laing, and a very well written essay was read by John K. Wildman setting forth the influence of example and the necessity of educating the young in the principles of total abstinance. Joshua Peirce spoke of the policy adopted at the factories of employing only those who were temperate in their habits. Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia spoke very forcibly of the importance of prohibition, illustrating and enforcing his arguments by anecdote and facts obtained in his extensive personal experience, and closed with a pathetic appeal to those present to labor diligently in the work. After a few moments of silence the meeting closed. In was considered an interesting occasion.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bristol was the scene yesterday afternoon of a wedding. The bride was Miss Anna S. Hawk, and the bridegroom was Mr. J. Woodward Horner, both of Bristol township. The church was well filled with the many friends of the happy pair. The bridal party entered to the music of the wedding march, the bride and groom being preceded by the bridesmaids and groomsmen. The bridesmaids were Misses Clemmie Jones, Clara Griscom, Emma Horner, Clara Horner and Anna Stackhouse, and the groomsmen, Messrs. E. W. Minster, Thomas Stackhouse, John Street, Charles Tierman and Frank Cutter. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Ridgway. The bride was tastefully attired in a travelling dress of gray cashmere. The newly married pair took the 3 05 p. m. train for Washington, D. C., accompanied by the best wishes of their many friends.

—Anna Roberts, daughter of Mrs. Minor Roberts, a young girl of about twelve years of age, died suddenly at an early hour this morning of heart disease. Her death being entirely unexpected, was a great shock to her friends. Anna was a favorite among her playmates, and her bright, loving disposition won for her many friends, both young and old. Mrs. Roberts has the sympathy of all with her in her great bereavement.

—Charles H. Fenton advertises his store property on Mill street between Wood and Pond, and his river bank property at public sale to take place on the 17th inst.

IN AND AROUND THE COUNTY.

The stove foundry at Quakestown made and sold 5,934 stoves, heaters, and ranges during the past year.

The large ice dealers of Trenton have not gathered any ice in Morrisville and vicinity this winter and the prospect is not very encouraging.

John H. Sickles sold a lot of his land fronting the Byberry and Bensalem turnpike at Oakford, to Mrs. Clara H. Thomas, of Philadelphia, for the sum of $600. Mrs. Thomas will erect a handsome summer residence on the lot next Spring, and when completed will be occupied by her.

Charles Watts while held at Quakertown preparatory to being sent to the jail at Doylestown in default of $1500 bail for an attempted outrage on a woman, escaped confinement on Saturday night and is yet at large. The county is being scoured for him. It is supposed that he was assisted by his friends.

The following are the officers elected by the Attleboro Protective Company, at Joseph K. Harding's Hotel, on Thursday, January 1: President, James W. Newbold; tresurer, Ezekiel Tomlinson, secretary, M. W. Allen; directors, P. Minster, Pierson Mitchell, H. C. Parry, A. D. Byles, J. K. Harding, S. L. Kirk, J. E. Parry, Alfred Marple.

Isaac Allen, aged 76 a lifelong resident of Hamilton Square, Mercer county, N. J., was found dead on Saturday night alongside a ditch, about half a mile from his home. He had gone the night before to visit a neighbor, a mile distant. It was first thought he had been murdered, but an investigation showed that he had been stricken by paralysis, fallen to the ground and died from the cold.

A report of the condition of the People's National Bank of Langhorne at the close of business, December 20, shows loans and discounts, $74,193,58, U. S. Bonds, $12,500; other stocks, bonds, &c., $5,000, due from reserve agents, $10,065.29; cash on hand, $6,057 14; capital stock, $50,000, surplus fund and undivided profits, $2,239,52; individual deposits, $47,593,28; due to National Banks, $3,008.56.

On Saturday morning a freight train of about twenty cars was wrecked on the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Holmesburg Junction. An engine reached that point with a train of loaded cars, and was thrown from the track by striking a frog. Twelve cars were also thrown off and completely demolished. The engine is badly disabled. Both the engine and cars fell on the east-bound track, blocking it completely. Trains were delayed from both directions until after noon for a number of hours.

The new chapel was opened for service and Sabbath school in Penn's Manor last Sabbath afternoon, and though the weather was unpleasant a large audience was present. Rev. Mr. Hofford conducted the exercises and recounted the steps by which the "little school" had grown to the need of a chapel for accommodation. The work of furnishing is not yet comblete, but is in steady progress. Mr. McKee, of Trenton, has the contract.

—From the Hope, Dakota, *Pioneer*, we learn that T. Kirk Hulme, Esq, who studied law with Anthony Swain, Esq, of this borough, has been elected District Attorney of Steele county, Dakota. The *Pioneer* says. Probably the most responsible office in the county is that of District Attorney. This position will be well and ably filled by Mr. T. K. Hulme, one of the most promising young lawyers in the Territory. Mr. Hulme is a native of Philadelphia, from which city he came to Dakota about two years ago. Since his arrival he has become deservedly popular with all classes of our people, owing to his gentlemanly deportment and obliging manners. In the late election, though an independent candidate, he received the largest majority of any gentleman who had a competitor. We predict that the office will be ably filled.

—We have to chronicle the decease of another aged resident of Bristol, Mrs. Sallie Schofield, died last Tuesday morning of old age and debility, aged 89 years. She will be buried in the Bristol Cemetery to-morrow.

—The cards are out for the marriage of Miss Clara A. J. Hellings of Shady, side to Mr. Charles B. Shafer of Lockport, N. Y. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st. inst.

—The personal property of Isaac C. Fetter of Newportville, was sold yesterday at about one-quarter of its appraised value. There was no bid made on the real estate.

—John Baney, an Italian, was commited to the Norristown Jail Thursday morning by Magistrate Smith, of Philadelphia, on a charge of stealing a horse valued at $150 from the stable of Patrick Kelly, at Flourtown. The real name of the prisoner is Benotti Masanko and he has been in the Montgomery county jail for horse stealing before.

Joseph R. Gillam, of Langhorne has gone to Harrisburg to fill an accepted position in the Equitable Insurance office in that city. His family will remove there in a short time, where they will reside.

☞ John Moore & Co. of 517 and 519 North 2nd street Philadelphia, the well known dry goods dealers, now inform all buyers who desire to economize in their purchases of Winter goods for personal or housefurnishing needs, that now is the time. Call and see them.

☞ Some say "Consumption can't be cured." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years's experience, will cure this disease when not already advanced beyond the reach of medical aid. Even then its use affords very great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office last evening:—Mr. J. Bater, Mrs. E. Black, Mrs. C. G. Carlisle, Thomas Carey, Mrs. Redmond Dillon, Mrs. Mame Koen, A. H. Miller, Wm. Malsen, Mrs. John McCue, Annie Nolan, Jos. P. Nase, D. A. Pierce, Wallace Rue, A. T. Stackhouse, George Siby, W. Terry, Edward H. Thompson, Dr. J. W. Taylor and Nobob Vanhorn care of Wm Van Horn.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLDEN TIME

The Bucks county correspondent to the *Germantown Telegraph* continues to give the readers of that paper his entertaining reminiscences of other days. This weeks contribution is as follows:

The eighth of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was formerly an important day with the Democratic party in Bucks county. It kept alive the memory of the great apostle of Democracy and furnished an occasion for leaders and followers to show their zeal between elections. The celebration of 1845 was a typical one. It was held at Doylestown. There was a procession at high noon under the leadership of Col. Isaiah James. It was formed of citizens, the Diller Artillerists, the Doylestown brass band, committee of arrangements and "youthful Democrats." A. M. Griffiths read the Kentucky resolutions of 1798. Col. Reah Frazer, from Lancaster, delivered an oration, the band played, and the youthful Democrats sang. Then came a banquet at the hotel, at which Sr. Charles H. Matthews presided. In the formidable array of vice Presidents is to be found the name of Horatio G. Sickel, late pension agent at Philadelpnia. A long list of toasts were given, everybody present being moved to contribute to the general enjoyment in this way. Washington, Jefferson, Polk, Dallas, and Shunk were remembered. A toast to "regular nominations" aimed at the "kickers" of the day deserves repetition: "Regular nominations—the corner stone of our political organization. They must be implicitly adhered to at all times and all places as well when made by a county as a State convention." Gen. Sickel's toast was, "Thomas Dorr, may the same power which sent down food to the children of Israel cause the chains of slavery to drop from his limbs." Dr. O. P. James, now of Doylestown, offered a toast to General Bryan, the editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*. Gen. W. W. H. Davis, the present editor of that paper, gave a toast to Democracy—"May its benign rays he felt in the body politic like the enlivening influence of the Summer's rain upon parched vegetation." A stranger present gave the great toast of the day, "Woman, first in the kitchen, first in the parlor, first in the arms of her countrymen." A great deal of attention was given to the brass field piece of the Diller Artillerists. Salutes were fired from it pretty much all day to the great delight of the "Youthful Democrats" and the disgust of the Whigs of the village.

Bucks county had a fugitive slave case in her courts in 1837. In that year Thomas E. Sollers, a resident of Maryland, made his appearance in the county for the purpose of apprehending his alleged slave, Ephraim. The slave was lodged in jail on a warrant. David Paul Brown and Thomas Ross were engaged to conduct the case of the negro, who was brought before Judge Fox on a writ of habeas corpus. Abel M. Griffiths represented Sollers. On the day fixed for the hearing the court house was crowded to witness the legal proceadings. Many colored people were present. It was reported by some that certain of them were armed and had expressed a disposition to rescue the prisoner by force if he was not released by the decision of the Court. The anti-slavery feeling was running high at the time and all classes became deeply interested in the fate of Ephraim. The first hearing was held in July. Ephraim's counsel secured a postponement on account of the absence of a witness. On the first of August the case came on again. Mr. Griffiths said he was ready to show that the prisoner was born a slave and that Sollers became his owner by the laws of Maryland. Judge Fox held that the first step was to snow that the person arrested under the fugutive slave law owed service or labor to the person claiming him under the laws of the State where the claimant lived. Mr. Griffiths then offered in evidence a book which he said contained the laws of Maryland. Counsel for Ephraim objected to the admission of the book because there was nothing in the volume to show that it had been issued by public authority, that it had been printed apparently by private parties. The point was argued and Judge Fox sustained the objection. Mr. Griffiths then asked for further time to make out his case. The Court refused to hold Ephraim any longer, and he was discharged. When the decree was annonced the crowd broke out in a tremendous demonstration of applause, and Ephraim was triumphantly carried out of the court room by his colored frieds with a mighty shout, which the court officers endeavored in vain to suppress.

What man now living can give the history and occasion of the epithets which political parties in Bucks and elsewhere have applied to each other since we became a Nation? The meaning of many of these designations is now obscure, but they once represented prejudices for which men were once ready to go to the stake. They stood for ideas for which our fathers believed were essential to the safety of the country. There are now the illegible finger boards along the paths of progress. In 1772 we had Tories; in 1773, Nova Scotia Cowboys; in 1787, Convention Monarchists; in 1799, Black Cockaders; in 1808, anti-Jefferson improvement men; in 1811, British bank men; in 1812, peace men; in 1813, Blue Lights; in 1814, Hartford Conventionists; in 1816, Washington benevolent men; in 1820, Federal Republicans; in 1826, National Republicans; in 1828, anti-Masons; in 1834, anti-Masonic Whigs; in 1837, Conservatives; in 1838, Abolitionists; in 1839, Independents, Locofoco Democrats, Whigs; in 1740, log cabin hard cider men; In 1844, Federal Whigs.

The act incorporating the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company was passed December 23, 1812. It was the second bridge built across the Delaware from Bucks county to New Jersey. Work was commenced on the structure in April, 1813. On September 12, 1813, the first carriage crossed over. A part of this bridge was carried away in the freshet of 1841. As originally built the bridge was thirty-three feet wide. It had two wagon and two footways. Its length was 1050 feet. The abutments were sunk seven feet below low water mark. The total cost of the work was $67,986.

—The latest contribution to the elopement craze comes in the shape of an interesting variation from the forest recesses of Sullivan county. An 80-year-old man, with an attachment of $100,000, made a contract to marry a 20-year-old maiden and settle upon her a dowry of $20,000. The children of the former and the parents of the latter entered a vigorous protest, sufficient to change the plans from a quiet wedding to an exciting elopement. In accordance with the new plans the maiden took the train for Chicago, and there in vain awaited the coming of her affianced. In the meantime he changed his mind and married another girl. The eloping girl is inconsolable, and has brought suit for breach of promise. Arbitrators have awarded her $300, but this will not pay the expenses to Chicago, not to consider other damages. She appeals to the more discriminating judgment of a jury.

—There are nearly seven hundred divorce cases pending in the Chicago courts, and more than seven hundred in Philadelphia.

The forests of Scotland yield 10,000 deer annually.

—Three counties in Dakota have elected women for Superintendents of Schools.

☞ Fresh meat, juicy and tender choice roasts, best steaks, excellent stews, nutritious soup pieces; beef, veal and mutton at the old established meat market at corner of Mill and Cedar streets. CHARLES H. FENTON, Proprietor.

☞ The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Dougass, a graduate of Pharmacy.

☞ Oranges, from 20 to 50 cents per dozen; Grapes, Bananas, Lemons, Apples, Pears, Pine Apples, Cocoanuts, Raisins. New Citron, Lemon Peel. Dates, 10 cents per pound, new Figs, 10 cents per pound, mixed Nuts, for table use, 20 cents per pound. All fresh and new at Jackson's.

☞ Go to Jackson's for Mixtures, 20 cents per pound; very nice, 25 cents per pound, still better and very fine mixtures, 50 cents, all in a nice box, all fresh and pure. Sunday schools and parties supplied at Philadelphia prices. Give us a call before buying elsewhere and you will be satisfied and leave your orders at Jackson's, 27 Mill street.

☞ A. Stankowitch, the well-known and experienced piano tuner of Philadelphia, makes regular visits to Bristol to tune the instruments of his regular customers, and will also accommodate parties at any time through the year. Orders can be left at the GAZETTE office or sent to him at 1534 Vine street, Philadelphia, and will receive prompt attention.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Cattle Market

Beef cattle were in lighter supply, and with a fair demand rates advanced a fraction Extra at 6¼a6¼, good at 5¾a6, medium at 4¾ a 5¾, common at 3 a 4 cents.

Fat cows were dull and lower at 4 a 4½ cents.

Milch cows were dull at $30 a $80

Veal calves were active at 5¾ a 8¾ cents.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand. Extra, 4¾ a 5 cents, good, 4 a 4¼ cents, medium, 3 a 3¾ cents; common, 1½a 2½ cents Lambs, 4a6¾ cents

Hogs were in fair request at 6 a 6¾ cents.

Hay and Straw.

HAY AND STRAW.—Prime timothy, 95 a $1 05 per 100 lbs, mixed, 80 a 85 cents Straw, 85a $1 05 Receipts for the week Loads of Hay, 388; do Straw 72.

SEEDS Clover was steady at former rates. Timothy was unchanged. Flax was firm We quote Cloverseed at 6¾ a 7 cents, timothy, good and choice, at $1 40 a 1 50, flaxseed at $1 46 per bushel

MARRIED.

HORNER—HAWK.—On the 7th inst., at Bristol M. E Church, by Rev. Wm M Ridgway, Mr James W. Horner to Miss Anna S. Hawk, all of this county.

HEADLY—REED.—At the residence of the bride, Morrisville, on New Years Eve, Dec 31, 1884, by the Rev. J. L. Hofford, D D., Mr Edwin C Headley to Miss Ida Reed, all of Morrisville, Pa

JESS—FINNEY.—At his residence, Morrisville, January 4 '85, by the Rev. M. L. Hofford, D. D Mr Lewis Jess to Miss Mary G. Finney, all of Oxford Valley, Pa

NEW ADVETISEMENTS.

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lessons, by mail, $5. Lingle's Compendium, $1 offered to single subscribers at One Dollar a year and an extra copy given with every club of 20 It is the most progressive journal of its class. Its aim is to be the newspaper of the people of the whole country, to meet every intelligent want in journalism, and to make it so cheap that all can afford to enjoy its weekly visits.

"THE ANNALS OF THE WAR" have been one of the distinguishing features of "THE WEEKLY TIMES," and it is now imitated in that feature by many of the leading journals and periodicals of the country. The best writers from the active participants of the great struggle on both sides will continue their contributions to the unwritten history of the war in every number, and make the paper specially entertaining and instructive to the veterans of both the Blue and the Gray.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

"THE WEEKLY TIMES" is mailed, postpaid, for One Dollar a year. Every club of 20 will be entitled to an extra copy.

Address,

THE TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING, PHILADA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1884.

Wherens, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882.

Now, therefore, I, HENRY W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the Borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on December 13, 1904

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of December, 1884.

H. W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.
[No. 717.]

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than any thing else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED.

FIFTY GIRLS TO KNIT AND CROCHET. GOOD WAGES. PAY WEEKLY.

Light, steady work given out to be made at home. Work and material furnished, called for and delivered free by express.

GLOBE KNITTING CO.,
823 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.

BRISTOL, PA., December 9th, 1884

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13, 1885, between the hours of ten and twelve A. M.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN G. LINDSAY, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay to ANTHONY SWAIN,

Bristol Borough, October 1, 1884. Administrator

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a partnership, under the name and style of GEORGE F. STONE & CO., for the transaction of the Plumbing and Gas Fitting business. GEORGE F. STONE, GEORGE E. STONE.

Bristol, Pa., Dec 1st, 1884.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD,
Weekly Edition,
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Brightest, Most Newsy and Accurate Weekly Journal in the United States.

SKETCHES, CARTOONS,

And numerous other features have been added. Also a complete, exhaustive summary of the news in all departments It is read by upwards of half a million people and is a good advertising medium, reaching fictories, farms and homes of all descriptions in every part of the country

A PERFECT NEWSPAPER.

It contains all the general news of the daily edition of the Herald, which has the largest circulation in the United States.

Independent in politics, it is the most valuable chronicle of political news in the world, impartially giving the occurrences and opinions of all parties, so that all sides may be known. In the department of

FOREIGN NEWS

The HERALD has always been distinguished by the fullness of its cable dispatches. The new transatlantic cables will increase facilities

The Farm Department of the WEEKLY HERALD is practical It goes to the point and does not give wild theories. The farmer will save many mote than

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From the suggestions of the Farm Department alone, concerning soil, cattle, crops trees, buildings, gardening, poultry, and agricultural economy. "The Home" instructs the housewife and the children in regard to economical and tasteful new dishes, the fashions and the making of home comforts In addition are given latest reports of trade and

PRODUCE MARKETS,

The condition of money, columns of miscellaneous reading, poetry, special novelettes, wit and humor, both social and political, sporting news, popular science, the doings of well-known persons of the world, a department devoted to the dramatic and lyric stage. While the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest and best news of the world, it is also a journal for the family.

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Eclectic Magazine
OF
Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

1885—41st YEAR.

The Foreign Magazines embody the most scholarly, vigorous and searching thought of the age Through the medium of these periodicals the best work of the great authors of Europe passes, as a rule, before it is finally put into book-form. It is the aim of the *Eclectic Magazine* to select and reprint all the representative articles thus given to the world.

The plan of the *Eclectic* includes Science, Essays, Reviews, Biographical Sketches, Historical Papers, Art Criticism, Travels, Poetry and Short Stories

Its Editorial Departments comprise Literary Notices, dealing with current home books, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, summarizing briefly the new discoveries and achievements in this field, and consisting of choice extracts from new books and foreign journals. The subjoined lists exhibit the principal sources whence the material is drawn, and the names of some of the leading authors whose articles may be expected to appear

PER ODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Quarterly Review,	Rt. Hon W E. Gladstone,
Brit. Quarterly Review,	Alfred Tennyson,
Edinburgh Review,	Professor Huxley,
Westminster Review,	Professor Tyndall,
Contemporary Review,	Rich A. Proctor, B. A.,
Fortnightly Review,	J. N Lockyer, F R S.,
The Nineteenth Century,	Dr. W. B. Carpenter,
Science Miscellany,	E B. Tylor,
Blackwood's Magazine,	Professor Max Muller,
Cornhill Magazine,	Professor Owen,
MacMillan's Magazine,	Matthew Arnold,
Longman's Magazine,	E. A. Freeman, D C L,
New Quarterly Magazine,	James Anthony Froude,
Temple Bar,	Thomas Hughes,
Belgravia,	Algernon C Swinburne,
Good Words,	William Black,
London Society,	Mrs Oliphant,
Saturday Review,	Cardinal Newman,
The Spectator,	Cardinal Manning,
The Academy,	Miss Thackeray,
The Athenæum,	Thomas Hardy,
Nature,	Robert Buchanan,
etc, etc	etc, etc.

The aim of the *Eclectic* is to be instructive and not sensational, and it commends itself particularly to all intelligent and thoughtful readers who desire instruction as well as entertainment.

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The *Eclectic* comprises each year two large volumes of over 1,100 pages Each of these volumes contains a fine steel engraving, which adds much to the attraction of the magazine.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents, one copy, one year, $5, five copies, $20 Trial subscription for three months, $1. The ECLECTIC and any $4 magazine, $8 Postage free.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
25 Bond Street, New York.

1885.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

Aims to cover the whole field of progressive journalism No subject is too great for it to discuss intelligently and without bias, and none so insignificant as to escape notice. It lays the world tributary to its wants, and everywhere its agents may be found, alert to gather the particulars of all passing events and send them by telegraph up to the last moment of going to press. It is a brief and abstract chronicle of the time and contains all that is worth knowing in the history of the world for the past twenty-four hours.

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The Weekly Times

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"THE WEEKLY TIMES" is foremost among the largest and best of the Family and General weekly newspapers published in the country, and it is now offered to single subscribers at One Dollar a year and an extra copy given with every club of 20 It is the most progressive journal of its class. Its aim is to be the newspaper of the people of the whole country, to meet every intelligent want in journalism, and to make it so cheap that all can afford to enjoy its weekly visits.

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Address,

THE TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING, PHILADA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW IS THE TIME.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE is furnished to subscribers for $1 00 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and the Philadelphia WEEKLY TIMES are furnished to subscribers for $1 85 cents per year, cash in advance.

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THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and the RURAL NEW YORKER, a wide awake farmer's paper, are furnished to subscribers for $2 75 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK are furnished to subscribers for $2 50 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and HARPER'S MONTHLY are furnished to subscribers for $4 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, a first-class weekly for the young folks, are furnished to subscribers for $2 60 per year, cash in advance.

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THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and the CENTURY are furnished for $4 50 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and ST. NICHOLAS, the leading magazine for the young, are furnished to subscribers for $3 50 per year, cash in advance.

The best way to send subscription money is by Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. One or the other can be obtained at any Post Office in the United States.

Address

JESSE O. THOMAS,
Publisher Bucks County Gazette,
Bristol, Pa.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

Friday, December 5, 1884.

Opening of

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

A full and complete assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Goods, selected especially for the HOLIDAY Sales.

DRESS FABRICS

In large variety at very low prices

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

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FOR GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN.

GLOVES in all their endless variety, for all ages and all prices.

FANCY GOODS IN LEATHER,

FANCY GOODS IN PLUSH PAPETRIES,

Put up in styles to suit all classes of purchasers, from 18 cents to $3 00 per box

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IN SILVER PLATE. CHINA, GLASS AND STONE WARE.

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For the Boys and Girls.

Christmas Groceries!

Cnristmas Groceries!

FULL AND FRESH.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

BRISTOL, PA.

OLIVER LaRUE'S

Livery and Boarding Stables.

Good

From the Detroit Free Press.

AN IDYL.

Bonnie Nelly standing
At the open door,
Shapely shadows falling
On the sanded floor.
Young and fair is Nelly,
Yet her eyes are sad—
Nelly's absent lover
Is a sailor lad.

Loving hearts will quiver,
Though no tempest blow—
Gallant ships have foundered
When the breeze was low.
Sailor lads are fickle,
Changing like the wind,
Nelly's over far away
Another love may find.

Nelly, fie! thus doubting—
Sailor lads are true;
I can see a gallant bark
Breast the billows blue.
I can hear her anchor chain
Rattling o'er her side—
I see a sailor leap ashore,
Outstripping time and tide.

Nelly, woman, hasten,
Put on your freshest gown,
A sailor lad is coming up
The road that's from the town;
He's looking for a place he loves,
A little garden stile,
A little homely cottage door,
A little lassie's smile.

Oh, faithful sailor laddie,
A king might envy thee;
For such a welcome home as thine
I'd gladly cross the sea.

AN ARMLESS WOMAN'S FEATS.

WRITING, THREADING A NEEDLE AND FEEDING HERSELF WITH HER TOES.

"Now, let me show you what I can do. Dinner will be here in just a moment. Thread a needle! Of course I can—see!" and suiting the action to the word, Mrs. Thomson picked up a fine needle with the large and second toe of the right foot, held it tightly between the tips, and, taking some red yarn in her left foot, rolled the end deftly on a small, smooth stone, put it to her mouth by bending her body almost double, and deftly inserted the yarn in the needle, more easily than a bachelor threads a large needle with very fine thread. Next she took up a handsome tidy on which she was crocheting, and with remarkable deftness held the work with her right foot while with her left she guided the needle in and out, catching the threads with ease and fashioning the figure as fast as "my lady" in her sitting room does with her soft hands. Her right eye giving her some trouble during this work, she deftly pushed back the spectacles which she wore, and with the second toe rubbed the eyelid. Then she bent forward and brushed back a few stray hairs from her forehead. Taking up the pen between the large and second toe of her left foot, and holding a slip of paper with her right toe, she wrote in a feminine hand, small and rather neat: "He that lends to all shows good will but little sense. Ann E. L. Thomson. Born without arms, December 23, 1839, Ga." This written, she put the pen down, took up a blotter with her left foot, placed it over the writing and dried the ink. Taking up a pair of sharp scissors with the large and third toe of the left foot, she clever-cut off the portion of the paper on which she had written.

"Here comes my dinner. Now you can see me eat—not that it's such a sight, but you may find it odd to see one eat with toes instead of fingers."

Mrs. Thomson spread out a napkin on the platform, and placed on it the dinner of a person of good health. Mrs. Thomson turned around in her seat, took up a cup of tea in her left, stirred it with a spoon held in her right toes, and half bending, half raising the cup to her lips, drank off the tea and placed the cup on the platform. Then, she grasped a flat-handled silver knife in her left toes, caught a fork between the first two toes of her right foot, and cut some steak into pieces. Part of it was tough, but she had no more trouble cutting than an ordinary person would have. A piece of meat held on a fork was transferred to her mouth, and was followed by a piece of bread broken from a slice by her large and second toes.

As soon as she had finished this novel meal, Mrs. Thompson continued: "I forgot to tell you about my schooling. Oh, yes, I went to school. The pupils were kind, and I had a little raised platform for my use. I held my books in my toes, and read and studied as well as the rest of the girls. I held a slate in my right foot and the pencil between the toes of my left, and managed to figure as well as any one. My right limb is shorter than my left, and I learned to write with my left foot, as you have seen. I learned all that was taught in the common schools of Georgia before the war."—*Detroit Times.*

DECEMBER ORANGES IN CALIFORNIA.—A. S. White showed us the other day a basket of oranges picked from his orchard the first of the forthcoming crop. The fruit was handsomely colored, but not perfectly matured, lacking wholly its wonted flavor. In cleanness of rind and luster these "golden apples of the Hesperides" were the equals of any we have ever looked upon; not a speck of dust or fungus, and they had not been brushed either. Most of the samples shown were from trees of the Havana seeding, of which Mr. White has 600 in his orchard. This fruit partook more of the character of foreign oranges, in color, shape and thinness of rind, than we had ever thought possible for seedings to show when grown in California. They explode the old theory that a California seeding is a California seeding, no matter where the seed comes from. A Riverside Navel shown among the lot had the bright bronze color characteristic of the fruit grown here, but was still hard and probably unpalatable.

By the middle of this month orchardists will begin to pick their earliest oranges in order to secure the fancy prices that obtain for advance shipments. We consider the practice an unfortunate one, as it does much to prejudice people against our fruit. The orange with us does not ripen in December, though it may color ever so beautifully. The juice is not matured; and while it carries an acid not unpalatable to some, it is still without the "bouquet," if we may so call it of the perfect fruit. It misrepresents the full, ripe, luscious orange of February and March as much as salt misrepresents sugar. Here is our candid, honest opinion; let the early shippers make the most of it.—*Riverside (Cal.) Press and Horticulturist.*

SOME OLD WORLD BEAUTIES.

Octavia's profile was a faultless mask. Nothing in her face, and least of all in her chin and nose, expressed sensibility, which is to classic, female beauty what flame is to a lamp.

Pascal said that if the nose of the Egyptian queen had been a little shorter and therefore irregular, the course of the world's history would have taken another direction. The truth is that the success of Cleopatra's nose lay in its irregularity.

Skobeleff's sister, who is married to the Czar's cousin, is as far removed as Cleopatra or Salome from the Mary Anderson type of classic purity, but she is the incarnation of all the graces, and her physiognomy is eloquent in expressing poetry of feeling.

The last Duchess de Barri would not have been allowed to so much as compete at a beauty show had she presented herself incognita. Sir Walter Scott, who was close to her at mass in the Tuileries chapel, wrote in his diary that she was very plain, and that her eyes were not fellows.

The Duchess of Burgundy, who lit up in the old age of Louis Quatorze the court of Versailles and neutralized the morose influence of Mme. de Maintenon, had a goitrous neck and decayed front teeth, yet she was proclaimed a beauty by the bilious and censorious St. Simon.

The Countess Castiglione, who had originality, suavity and magnetism, had also the plastic perfection which should command recognition in deciding beauty. There was no disputing her loveliness. The countess inaugurated the fashion of sleeveless ball dresses. As modesty begins where beauty ends, she could see no harm in the innovation.

Marguerite de Valois, with whom most of the prominent Frenchmen of her day were at some time or other desperately in love, had heavy cheeks, too prominent eyes, which were often congested, and a thick, hanging under lip. She had not the vices of the ladies of her mother's court, though she passed for being as naughty as they were in her efforts to make conquests for the pleasure of knowing she had power to conquer. It was this royal coquette who first resorted to the expedient of receiving company sitting up in bed, with black satin sheets to give value to the whiteness of her bust and arms.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—The following epigrammatic periods are from President Porter, Yale College: "Young men you are the architects of your own fortune; rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self reliance. Inscribe on your banner: 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart and go over a rough road and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and the jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy and invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

☞The Rev. Wm. Stout, Wiarton, Ont., states: After being ineffectually treated by seventeen different doctors for Scrofula and blood disease, I was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Write him for proof.

TO THE NORTHWEST AND THE FAR-WEST.

No highway of travel has received more flattering notices from the public than the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the pioneer short line and the popular route to the Northwest and the Far West. Whether one's Mecca be Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Dakota, on the different branches of this much traveled thoroughfare, or even if one's destination be to points still more remote, it presents, without a doubt, the greatest advantages to the traveler in his westward course. Apart from its excellent road-bed, its fine coaches, and the grand scenery through which it passes, its dining cars and service are probably the most sumptuous of any railroad in the world. Indeed, the western lines, and notably the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, fairly lead their eastern rivals in the matter of comforts administered to their passengers. So that with statistics to show one's life is safer in the average railway train than when sitting in one's home or when engaged in one's legitimate business, the traveler who places himself under the guardianship of a well regulated railway may prosecute his journey with a feeling of security and comfort as great as when reclining in his arm chair amid his own *lares et penates.*

For the benefit of those desiring to emigrate to Dakota and other localities in the Northwest and Far West, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has published an illustrated pamphlet full of common sense facts and valuable information and statistics, which will be sent free of charge, by addressing A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

☞"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Bunions. 15c.

☞Thin people. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

☞"Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c.

☞Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells's Health Renewer."

☞"Buchu-paiba," great kidney and urinary cure.

☞Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

☞"Rough on Coughs," troches, 15c; liquid, 25c.

☞For children, slow in development, puny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

☞"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Try it 15c.

☞Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

☞Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms constipation; tasteless. 25c.

☞Stinging, irritation, all kidney and Urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

☞Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

☞My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer."

☞If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

☞Prevalence of Kidney Complaint in America. "Buchu-paiba" is a quick, complete cure. $1.

THE SAME OLD FOOL JOKE.—A young lady of Olneyville had been sitting in a chair and arose to get something, and as she attempted to regain her seat a young friend quickly withdrew the chair, and allowed her to sink heavily to the floor. The next day she was taken ill, and a physician was summoned, and for two months he has been applying bandages, plasters, &c., to save the young lady, who is 18 years of age, from permanent curvature of the spine. As it was, her body became bent, and gave her friends great alarm. It will be five years before all danger of spinal disease will be removed. The fall caused the end of the spine to be driven upward and to one side.—*Providence Journal.*

☞It is a fact too well known to be denied, that if it were not for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup hotel proprietors in Florida would put their rates up to ten dollars per day.

It is the opinion of Budd Doble that the time of trotting horses will yet be brought down to two minutes, and he bases it upon the fact that a quarter of a mile in thirty seconds is frequently done.

☞Don't Work a Sick Horse. Let him rest, diet him, and use no other medicine than Day's Horse and Cattle Powder, manufactured by A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md. Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound, full weight.

Ascension, the capital of Paraguay, is a queer sort of a place. The population of the entire public is about 300,000, of whom only 30,000, one-tenth, are men. The women are the laborers and producers, and work like slaves, toiling in the fields while the men idle at home drinking and smoking.

☞For Burns, Scalds, Bruises and all pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand household remedy is Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

—A limited express is about to be put on over the railroads from Paris to Moscow, running via Berlin and St. Petersburg. The time between Berlin and St. Petersburg will be thirty-six hours and between Paris and St. Petersburg fifty-eight hours.

☞No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, you will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. It will purge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs from which scrofula is developed, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization.

After much experimenting, Dr. Richardson has found a satisfactory means of causing painless death, and has introduced it into the Home for Lost Dogs, in London. The animals to be killed are placed in a chamber charged with a mixture of carbonic oxide and chloroform vapor, when they tranquilly fall asleep and wake no more.

☞ONE BOTTLE INSTEAD OF A DOZEN.—"And it took only one bottle to do it, said a gentleman, speaking of Parker's Hair Balsam. I had a run of fever, and when I got well of that my hair began to fall out so fast as to alarm me. I really didn't know what to do, until one day a friend said, 'Try Parker's Hair Balsam.' That was some months ago. What surprised me was the fact that one bottle was enough. I expected to use up a dozen." Clean, highly perfumed, not oily, not a dye. Restores original color.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

ROBERT FAIRBROTHER.

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY.

159 West 129th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE.

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN.

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON.

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WHAT IS IT?

A strictly vegetable preparation, composed of a choice and skillful combination of Nature's best remedies. The discoverer does not claim it a cure for all the ills, but boldly warrants it cures every form of disease arising from a torpid liver, impure blood, disordered kidneys, and where there is a broken down condition of the System, requiring a prompt and permanent tonic, it never fails to restore the sufferer. Such is BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sold by all druggists, who are authorized by the manufacturers to refund the price to any purchaser who is not benefited by their use.

PRICE, $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Props.,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS FOR GENTS!

BARGAINS FOR BOYS!

Gents' fine embroidered slippers, 35 cents.
Good suspenders, fancy colors, 20 cents.
Fine silk suspenders, all colors, 25 cents.
Extra fine silk, embroidered suspenders, 40 cents.
Warm knit jackets, for boys, 40 cents.
Fine knit jackets, for men, 75 to $1 00.
Extra fine all wool and worsted jackets, $1 75.
Good necktie, 10, 20 and 25 cents.
Beautiful neckties, latest style, 40 cents.
Elegant neckties, satin lined, 50 cents.
Large stock of men's and boy's sheep, buck and dogskin gloves and gauntlets, 25, 45, 75 and $1 25.
Full stock of rubber boots and shoes.
Little boy's rubber boots, $1 00.
Big boy's rubber boots, $2 25.
Men's rubber boots, $2 75.
Ladies' best rubber shoes, 35 cents.
Men's best rubber shoes, 55 cents.
Men's low arctics, 90 cents.
Boy's buckle arctics, $1 00.
Complete line of men's and boy's working pants, 75, $1 00 $1 25.
Common and fine suits, very low.
A well assorted stock of boots and shoes at rock bottom prices.
Large assortment of gents' and boy's hats and caps at 20, 25, 50, 75 and $1 00.
Fine, fur, silk hats, nobby styles, $1 50; sell elsewhere at $2 50; we guarantee this fact.

Wood's Cash Clothing Store,
Mill Street, near Wood, Bristol, Pa.
☞Don't come unless you have the Cash.

1885. Harper's Magazine. ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, HARPER'S MAGAZINE will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine making. In a word, the *Magazine* becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are; new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

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Harper's Bazar is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of American *Punch.*

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Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
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Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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Harper's Weekly has now, for twenty years, maintained its position as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, embracing a capital illustrated serial story by W. E. Norris; illustrated articles with special reference to the West and South, including the World's Exposition at New Orleans; entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide, an entertaining and instructive family journal, entirely free from objectionable features in either letter press or illustrations, should subscribe to *Harper's Weekly.*

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc. sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

Christmas is Coming!

YOU can find nothing more elegant and suitable to make even your most fastidious friend a present than an OIL PAINTING, which you can examine, day or evening, at the residence of

C. L. STREET The Artist,
125 Dorrance Street, Bristol.

☞PORTRAITS A SPECIALTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1885.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

LARGEST REPUBLICAN CIRCULATION IN AMERICA.

THE TRIBUNE begins the new subscription year with prospects unparalled in its history. Its circulation for the seven days ending November 9, 1884, was as follows:

Monday, November 3	99,100
Tuesday, November 4	101,500
Wednesday, November 5	188,600
Thursday, November 6	167,400
Friday, November 7	160,600
Saturday, November 8	172,000
Sunday, November 9	129,000
Weekly, (November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	145,910
Semi-Weekly	38,300

Total number TRIBUNES printed and sold during the week ending November 9, exclusive of campaign subscriptions ... 1,202,110

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues. This was of course an election week "input," which "broke the record" in New York. Settling back into into its "steady gait," the TRIBUNE's record stood on the following week:

Average daily circulation of the Daily TRIBUNE, for the week ending Nov 15, 1884 ... 121,400
Weekly TRIBUNE, Nov. 12, 1884 ... 142,650
Semi-Weekly ... 35,700

During 1885 the TRIBUNE will strive more zealously and hopefully than ever for its political faith. The return to power of the party that brought on the Rebellion must make the coming year one of the most interesting in our history. The more the people know of how Democrats deal with their Government, the surer is Republican success the next time; and the TRIBUNE appeals to its friends to help spread such knowledge broadcast.

The TRIBUNE gives the news fully, fairly and early; it is a safe and attractive paper for the family circle; and is the persistent advocate of work for American workmen, a great, paying home market for American grain and meat, the extension of our foreign trade, and the general protection of American interests. It favors every practical effort to check intemperance, and is always on the side of morality, reform, and progress. Its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions contain notably complete and valuable Agricultural, Household, Literary and Juvenile departments, with serial stories, abundant correspondence, interesting miscellany, and some fun. Every member of the family, old or young, finds in it instruction and entertainment.

Every postmaster and club agent is invited to form yearly clubs at once for the TRIBUNE. The following premiums are offered in combination with subscriptions:

Unabridged Dictionary, both Webster's and Worcester's.

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, 2 volumes, illustrated, 818 and 942 pages.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, 15 volumes, nearly 900 pages each, embracing Chambers' Encyclopædia, complete, with American additions.

The Waterbury Watch, a popular and successful premium.

Ridpath's Illustrated History of the United States.

Specimen copies, show bills and circulars, with details of valuable premiums, will be sent, upon application, or can be had from your postmaster.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

WEEKLY, $1 25 a year; in clubs of ten, $1 a year, with extra copy to man sending club.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 50 a year; in clubs of ten, $2 a year; with extra copy to man sending club.

DAILY, with Sunday, $8 50; without Sunday, $7 per year.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $1.50 per year. Sunday's TRIBUNE, Monday's, Wednesday's or Saturday's can be subscribed for separately.

Counting Postage, the TRIBUNE costs about two cents a copy, all editions.

Address, simply, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

PROGRESSIVE

Farmers, you cannot afford to do without the RURAL NEW YORKER for 1885! It is the National standard of Rural Journalism. The editors are farmers. They own 380 acres of experiment grounds, which are conducted in the interest of subscribers. The best writers in the world—500 original illustrations yearly. Its Free Seed Distributions are worth to subscribers many times the cost of subscriptions. It costs more to publish than any of its class, because it is original throughout. It is altogether unequaled in the originality and enterprise with which it is conducted. It contains 16 pages—line paper. Liberal inducements and good pay to those who secure clubs for it. Reliable agents wanted everywhere. Over $2,800 in presents offered to subscribers. Our premium list offers liberal remuneration for services. Sample copies free. Posters and premium lists mailed to all applicants. Address the RURAL NEW-YORKER, 34 Park Row, New York.

WHY NOT

Send for free specimen copies of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, the great National Weekly for American Homes and Farms? The best writers in the world. Over 500 Contributors—500 Illustrations annually—380 acres of experiment grounds. It is conducted by practical farmers. Its Free Seed Distributions are world renowned. Sample copies, sent free, will explain all. It has the largest circulation among the best people. Original, from beginning to end. Original, sparkling, trustworthy, pure, alive, enterprising. It offers over $2,800 worth of presents to subscribers for the largest clubs. Active agents wanted everywhere. Agents' outfits sent free. Address the RURAL NEW YORKER, 34 Park Row, New York.

UNEQUALED!

So say the best farmers, stockmen, gardeners, and fruit-growers of America of the great National Weekly, the RURAL NEW YORKER. The best writers in the world. Original throughout. Over 500 Illustrations from nature, every year. Fine paper—16 pages—ask those who know. Specimens gladly sent without charge. $2,800 worth of presents offered to subscribers for the largest clubs. Conducted by practical farmers. Its Free Seed Distributions are invaluable. Over 600 contributors. Posters and agents' outfits on application. Send for them. RURAL NEW YORKER, 83 Park ROW, N. Y.

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Is the oldest family magazine in America, and is conceded by the press and public to be the leading Fashion Magazine, especially so, as its circulation probably covers the largest area of any American publication, its patrons being found in every civilized country under the sun. 1885 will mark the fifty-fifth year of this Magazine, and it is proposed that it shall not only exceed in excellence in every department anything in its previous history, but surpass in attractiveness, quality and quantity any other magazine published for the same price. The Magazine, during 1885, will contain:

1,000 pages of reading, consisting of Stories, Novels, Romances, Sketches, Poetry, History, Biographies, by the best magazine writers; also, Art and Current Notes, Churches, Dialogues, Lessons on Dressmaking and Cookery.

200 Practical Recipes; besides descriptions of Fashions, domestic and foreign.

150 pages illustrating Fashions in colors, and black and white.

50 pages of Select Music.

18 Beautiful Engravings.

12 Elegant Patterns of Architectural Designs; besides illustrations of Household Interiors and Stories.

Each subscriber will be allowed to make a selection each month of a "Full Size Cut Paper Pattern" of any design illustrated in the Magazine, without extra cost; these patterns are worth more than the price of the Magazine. We will also present to every subscriber a Steel Engraving (for framing) of Perault's celebrated picture "Sleeping Love," prepared expressly for this Magazine.

As GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK has faithfully observed its promises with the public for fifty-four years, there need be no doubt about the above offer being fulfilled to the letter. Subscription price $2 00 a year. Sample copies, 15 cents

Address

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
P. O. Lock Box II H,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance the throwing of stones or other missiles, by either natural or artificial means, or having in his or their possession, a device commonly known as a slug-shot, shall be prohibited within the Borough of Bristol.

SECTION 2. And it shall be the duty of the Constable to arrest any person or persons violating the above ordinance, and upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace of a violation of Section 1 of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the said Borough of Bristol the sum of five dollars and cost of prosecution, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, shall be confined in the Borough Jail for a period not exceeding twenty-four (24) hours.

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